

12.5.56

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 13] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1958/VAISAKHA 20, 1880

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 1st May 1958:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
66	S.O. 674, dated the 19th April, 1958.	Election Commission, India,	Election Petition No. 185 of 1957.
67	S.O. 675, dated the 25th April, 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Exemption from the operation of sections 15 and 16 of the forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, in the City of Calcutta for the export of jute goods.
68	S.O. 676, dated the 19th April, 1958.	Election Commission, India,	Election Petition No. 364 of 1957.
69	S.O. 677, dated the 19th April, 1958.	Ditto	Election Petition No. 471 of 1957.
70	S.O. 678, dated the 28th 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Grant of recognition to the Punjab Company Ltd., Bhatinda in respect of forward contracts in rapeseed and mustard-seed.
71	S. O. 679, dated the 26th April, 1958.	Election Commission, India	List of contesting candidates for Bye-election to the House of the People from Gurgaon constituency.
72	S.O. 720, dated the 29th April, 1958.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Certification of films to be of the description specified therein.
73	S.O. 721, dated the 28th April, 1958.	Election Commission, India	Miscellaneous Appeals No. 177/57.
74	S.O. 722, dated the 18th April, 1958.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Statement by the cotton ginning or pressing factories, to be submitted for the distribution of coal.
75	SO. 723, dated the 1st May, 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Fixation of the price of tea for the purpose of item 5 in the Second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act., 1934.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 25th April 1958

S.O. 731.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 134 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column I of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the general elections held in 1957, has in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (3) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and has thereby incurred the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Act 43 of 1951.

SCHEDULE

Name of Contesting Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Sita Ram Goel, 9 P.K. Tagore Street, Calcutta.	Khajuraho.

[No. MP-P/191/57(210).]

New Delhi, the 28th April 1958

S.O. 732.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951) incurred by the person whose name and address are given below as notified under Notification No. AA-P/23/57(80), dated the 28th August, 1957, has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Kota Bala Sanjeeviah, Allagadda (P.O.), Kurnool District.

[No. AA-P/23/57(80-R).]

S.O. 733.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. UP-P/301/57(125), dated the 23rd September, 1957, has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Dangwal Narain Dutt, Village, Prempur Muafi, P.O., New Forest, Distt., Dehradun (U.P.).

[No. UP-P/301/57(125-R).]

By Order,

A. S. NADKARNI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President

hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 628, dated the 28th February 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

- (1) in Part II, under the heading "Delhi Special Police Establishment", Sub-heading "Head Office and Branches", below the entry "Assistant Sub-Inspector" in column 1, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Head Constable."

- (2) in Part III, under the heading "Delhi Special Police Establishment", sub-heading "Head Office and Branches", the words "Head Constable" in column 1 shall be omitted.

[No. 15/3/58-V.]

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th May 1958

S.O. 735.—In exercise of the powers conferred by entry 3(b) of the table annexed to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, the Central Government is pleased to specify Shrimati Vasant Kumari, Rani Saheba of Korea, for the purpose of that entry and directs that the exemption shall be valid in respect of one rifle or gun and one pistol or revolver.

[No. 16/8/58-Police.IV.]

C. P. S. MENON, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 736.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 25th April 1958.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up		5,00,00,000	Notes		32,94,34,000
Reserve Fund		80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin		10,30,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund		20,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin		2,30,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		2,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
Deposits :—			(a) Internal . . . . .		..
(a) Government			(b) External . . . . .		..
(1) Central Government		53,05,16,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills		17,38,12,000
(2) Other Governments		15,64,20,000	Balances held abroad*		39,00,89,000
(b) Banks		94,13,57,000	**Loans and Advances to Governments		54,71,80,000
(c) Others		112,31,62,000	Other Loans and Advances†		54,68,88,000
Bills Payable		14,33,12,000	Investments		227,27,30,000
Other Liabilities		43,26,15,000	Other Assets		13,59,89,000
TOTAL		439,73,82,000	TOTAL		439,73,82,000

Dated the 30th day of April, 1958.

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

**Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 17,72,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usage bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR,
Deputy Governor.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 25th day of April 1958.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,94,34,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1619,12,50,000		(a) Held in India	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued		1652,06,84,000	(b) Held outside India . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	228,79,78,000	
			Total of A		346,55,81,000
			B. Rupee Coin		132,00,97,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		1173,50,06,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1652,06,84,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1652,06,84,000

Dated the 30th day of April 1958.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR,
Deputy Governor.

A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.
[No. F. 3 2)-F.1/58.]

(Department of Economic Affairs)*New Delhi, the 5th May 1958*

S.O. 737.—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs No. 3(11)-F.1/58 dated the 24th February, 1958, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri B. K. Nehru, I.C.S., to be a Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, *vice* Shri A. K. Roy.

[No. 3(11)-F.1/58.]

R. K. SESHADRI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 5th May 1958*

S.O. 738.—In pursuance of Rule 13 of the Income-tax Allowances (Current Profits Deposit) Rules, 1957, the Central Government hereby notifies that the rate of simple interest payable on the amounts deposited under the rules aforesaid shall be three and a half per cent per annum for the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, 1959.

[No. 37.]

N. H. NAQVI, Dy. Secy.

ERRATUM

In the Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Revenue, Notification No. 104, dated 25th March 1958, published at page 298 of the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(ii), dated the 12th April, 1958, the following correction is to be made—

Page 298, S.O. 463, line 5—

for "No. 39-Customs," read "No. 33-Customs";

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, ALLAHABAD*New Delhi, the 25th March 1958*

S.O. 739.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under proviso to Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules, 1944, as amended by Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 3/58, dated 11th January, 1958, I hereby notify in the enclosed schedule the areas, in which growers and curers of tobacco will be exempt from declarations of their areas and yield respectively under the above rules as amended provided that the area cultivated by a grower does not exceed the limit specified in Col. 3 of the schedule and he does not cure quantity of tobacco exceeding 51 lbs. in the areas in the Schedule. The above exemption under Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules 1944, as amended will not apply to flue-cured tobacco used in manufacture of Cigarettes and tobacco other than flue-cured used in the manufacture of Biris.

Schedule showing Revenue Jurisdiction of areas in Allahabad Collectorate exempted under rules 25 & 16 of C.E. Rules 1944.

Sl. No.	Names of Districts or Portions thereof	Exempted areas in Cents.
1.	Entire Varanasi district	3 Cents.
2.	Ghazipur district excluding Mohmdabad Tehsil	3 Cents.
3.	Mirzapur and Chunar Tehsils of Mirzapur district	3 Cents.
4.	Shahganj Tehsil of District Jaunpur	3 Cents.
5.	Patti and Partabgarh Tehsils of Partabgarh district	3 Cents.
6.	Entire Allahabad District except Manjhanpur and Sirathu Tehsils	3 Cents.
7.	Deoria District	5 Cents.
8.	Gorakhpur District	4 Cents.
9.	Entire Jhansi District except Jhansi Tehsil	3 Cents.
10.	Hamirpur and Charkhari Tehsils of Hamirpur District	3 Cents.
11.	Naraini, Karwi, Banda and Mau Tehsils of Banda District	3 Cents.
12.	Entire Etawah District	5 Cents.
13.	Entire Kanpur District except Billaor Tehsil	3 Cents.
14.	Entire Jalaun District	3 Cents.
15.	Entire Meerut District except Municipal and Cantonment limits of Meerut Town	4 Cents.
16.	Entire Bulandshahar District except Town and Village of Sikandrabad	4 Cents.
17.	Entire Dehradun District except the portion lying between Railway line connecting Hardwar and Raiwala, River Ganga and River Suswa Nadi	4 Cents.
18.	Entire Saharanpur District except Jwalapur pargana of Roorkee Tehsil	6 Cents.
19.	Entire Muzaffarnagar District	4 Cents.
20.	Entire Agra District	4 Cents.
21.	Entire Aligarh District except Koil and Hathras Tehsil	3 Cents.
22.	Entire Mathura District except Sadabad Tehsil	3 Cents.
23.	Whole of Mainpuri District except Tehsil Bhagaon	3 Cents.
24.	Entire Faizabad District except the Municipal limits of Ajodhya and Tanda Towns	3 Cents.
25.	Barabanki District except Village Paisar	3 Cents.
26.	Entire Sultanpur District	3 Cents.
27.	Entire Rai Bareilly District	3 Cents.
28.	Entire Unnao District except Purwa and Safipur Tehsils	3 Cents.
29.	Lucknow District except Malihabad Tehsil and municipal limits of Lucknow Town	3 Cents.
30.	Entire Lakhimpur District	3 Cents.
31.	Misrikh Tehsil, Pargana Kairabad, Sitapur, Ramlal and Hargaoon parganas of Sitapur District	3 Cents.
32.	Entire Gonda District	3 Cents.
33.	Entire Basti District	4 Cents.
34.	Entire Baharaich District less Kaisorganj Tehsil	3 Cents.
35.	Entire Bareilly District except Bareilly Town	3 Cents.
36.	Entire Pilibhit District	3 Cents.
37.	Entire Badaun District except Pargana Badaun of Badaun Tehsil and Sahaswan town of Sahaswan Tehsil	4 Cents.
38.	Entire Moradabad District except Sambhal Tehsil	4 Cents.
39.	Entire Bijnor District	4 Cents.
40.	Entire Shahjahanpur District except Shah jahanpur town and Mohallas and Shahbad Tehsil	4 Cents.
41.	Entire Hardoi District except Bilgram and Shahbad Tehsils	3 Cents.
42.	Entire Rampur District	5 Cents.
43.	Fatehpur District except Tehsil Khajua	3 Cents.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, BANGALORE

CENTRAL EXCISES

Bangalore, the 3rd April 1958

S.O. 740.—In pursuance of Rule 85 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, I hereby empower the Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Madras to determine any dispute as to the sucrose content of sugar in respect of cases arising in the Mysore State.

[No. 5/58.]

Bangalore, the 5th April 1958

S.O. 741.—I authorise Central Excise Officers of and above the rank specified in column 1 of the table below to exercise within their respective jurisdiction, the powers of "Proper Officer" under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 enumerated in column 2 subject to the limitations, if any, set out in column 3 of the table.

TABLE

Rank of the Officer.	Central Excise Rules.	Limitations, if any.
1	2	3
SUPERVISORS	9	Supervisors will grant permission for clearance only from warehouses of categories III & IV and from factories producing excisable goods, which are not assessable to duty at advalorem rates and which do not come under more than one classification under the tariff. Such clearances granted by supervisors are subject to periodical post check by Inspector and/or Deputy Superintendent.
	11	
	15	
	16	
	20	
	21	
	23	
	29	
	36	
	37	
	39	
	41	
	50	
	52	Supervisors will grant permission for clearances only from factories producing manufactured products which are not assessable to duty at advalorem rates and do not come under more than one classification under the tariff. Such clearances granted by Supervisors are subject to periodical post check by Inspector and or Deputy Superintendent.
	52-A	
	54	
	55	
	56	
	59	
	66	
	141	
	153	

1	2	3
	154	Power to fix time limit for due arrival and rewarehousing will be limited to consignments cleared from warehouses of categories III and IV only so far as Supervisors are concerned.
	156	Supervisors will exercise the power of proper officer under this Rule only in respect of clearances from warehouses of categories III and IV.
	158	Supervisors will exercise powers only in respect of clearances from warehouses of categories III and IV.
	162	—do—
	185	Same limitation as noted against Rule 9.
	224-B	Officers of and above the rank of Inspector will issue duplicates of Transport Permits. Supervisors may issue duplicates of permits issued by them. Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent will issue duplicates of all other documents. Licensing authorities will issue duplicates of licences issued by them.
	226	
INSPECTORS	227-(3)	
	10	
	10-A	
	17	
	19	
	25	
	27(2)	
	30	
	31(2)	
	44(2)	
	45	
	46	
	83	
	89	
	95	
	96-N	
	160 }	Inspectors will act in terms of para 145-B of the Tobacco Excise Manual (1954 Edn), while officers of and above the rank of Superintendent will exercise all powers as proper officer under these Rules, subject to the limitation that they will obtain Collector's prior orders for proceeding against bonds.
	161 }	
	165(1)	
	167(1)	
	170	
SUPERINTENDENTS	179	
	68	
	69	
	72	
	73	
	74	
	96MM	
	167(3)	
	and (4)	
	195	
	196	
ASSISTANT COLLECTORS	Rule 49 (2) }	In respect of goods lost or destroyed, duty involved on which does not exceed Rs. 250/- (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty only).
	Proviso (1) }	
	65(4)	
	98	
	99	

[No. 6/58.]

Bangalore, the 14th April 1958

S.O. 742.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 173 of Central Excise Rule 1944, I hereby direct that warehouse (L-5) licensees dealing in non duty paid tobacco who do not undertake any sort of processing in their warehouses shall maintain the W.R.G. 2 Register in the form appended below.

"WAREHOUSE REGISTER"

To be maintained by a licensee of a private bonded warehouse for unmanufactured tobacco where no processing is done

Situation of warehouse.....Name of licensee.....No. and date of licence.....

Serial No.	Date	Name and address of licensee from whom received or to whom sold (Give L. 5 No. also)	No. and date of transport perm. or certificate	RECEIPTS							ISSUES											Balance in stock in warehouse		REMARKS	
				No. and description of packages.	Marks and Nos.	Gross weight	Description of tobacco including local name of variety.	Net weight.	Rate of duty	Amount	Room or place in which deposited.	Type number and date or clearance application	Number and date of relative receipt entry.	No. and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Gross weight.	Description of tobacco including local name of variety.	Net weight.	Rate of duty	Amount	Loss in storage	Gain in storage	Number of packages		Net weight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE:—(1) Receipts and issues should be shown on separate lines and the balance struck.

(2) Loss or gain in storage as ascertained by the licensee at the time of clearance should be entered in columns 22 or 23 as the case may be. (Authority : Letter F.No. 32/4-55-CX/CXII, dated 28-3-58 of the Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.)

[No. 7/58.]

CORRIGENDUM*Bangalore, the 24th April 1958*

S.O. 743.—In Appendix A to notification No. 2/58, under column 3 against serial No. 4, delete the words 'Spent Earth'.

[No. R.Dis.VI-L/21/2/58B.1.]

D. N. KOHLI, Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA**CENTRAL EXCISE***Baroda, the 22nd April 1958*

S.O. 744.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 173 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I allow licensees of private warehouses where no processing of tobacco is done, to maintain the warehouse register in the proforma given below in place of the existing one in three parts prescribed under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

"WAREHOUSE REGISTER"

To be maintained by a Licensee of a private bonded warehouse for unmanufactured tobacco where no processing is done

Situation of warehouse.....Name of licensee.....No. and date of licence.....

Serial No.	RECEIPTS											ISSUES											Balance in stock in warehouse		REMARKS
Date	Name and address of licensee from whom received or to whom sold (Give L. 5 No. also)	No. and date of transport permit or certificate.	No. and description of packages.	Marks and Nos.	Gross weight	Description of tobacco including local name of variety	Net weight	Rate of duty	Amount	Room or place in which deposited	Type, number and date of clearance application	Number and date of relative receipt entry	No. and description of packages	Marks and numbers	Gross Weight	Description of tobacco including local name of variety	Net weight	Rate of duty	Amount	Loss in storage	Gain in storage	Number of packages	Net weight		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE:—(1) Receipts and issues should be shown on separate lines and the balance struck.

(2) Loss or gain in storage as ascertained by the licensee at the time of clearance should be entered in columns 22 or 23 as the case may be.

[No. 4/58.]
G. KORUTHU, Collector.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958/12th Vaisakha, 1880 (Saka)*

S.O. 745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that for the last paragraph of its notification S.R.O. 1876—No. 67—Income-tax, dated the 29th May 1957, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“while performing the said functions the said Shri Rehman shall be designated as the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay South with headquarters at Poona.”

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd April 1958.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendment has become necessary due to a change in the headquarters of the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 36 (F. No. 55/23/58-IT).]

New Delhi, the 6th May 1958/16th Vaisakha, 1880 (Saka)

S.O. 746.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the schedule appended to its notification SO 660 No. 35—Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958.

In the said schedule, under the sub-head “V-Bombay North”, against “Ahmedabad Range II” after the entry “4. Nadiad Circle”, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“5. Special Survey Circle III, Ahmedabad”.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendment has become necessary due to the creation of a new circle in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay North.

(This does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 38 (F. No. 50/67/58-IT).]

CORRIGENDUM**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 6th May 1958*

S.O. 747.—In the schedule appended of the Central Board of Revenue notification S.O. 660 No. 35—Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958 published at pages 439 to 450 in Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 26th April 1958 under the sub-head “IV-Bombay City”, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(a) against “Bombay B Range” for item “2. CII”, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. C II Ward”

(b) against “Bombay E Range” for

(i) item “1. B Ward”, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“1. B-I Ward”

(ii) item “2. Bombay Circles 1 to XII”, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. Bombay Circles I to XII”

(iii) item “4. Non Resident Refund Circle Bombay”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Non-residents’ Refund Circle, Bombay”

(e) against “Bombay P Range” for Companies Circles I (all Sections)” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“1. Companies Circle I (All Sections)”.

[No. 39 (F. No. 50/67/58-IT).]

B. V. MUNDKUR, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 3rd May 1958*

S.O. 748.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its notification No. 87-Customs, dated the 9th September, 1950 namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the entries against S. No. 61 shall be omitted.

[No. 152.]

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE, Secy.

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 10th May 1958*

S.O. 749.—In pursuance of clause (c) of section 182 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby empowers the following officers of Customs for the purposes of the said clause, namely:—

The Chief Inspectors of Customs at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

[No. 130.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY*New Delhi, the 1st May 1958*

S.O. 750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953), and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Coir Industry Rules 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Coir), Trivandrum, as a member of the Coir Board for the period beginning with the date of this notification and ending with the 25th day of July 1960, vice the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, Kerala, Trivandrum.

[No. F.42-SSI(B)(34)/57.]

N. S. VAIDYANATHAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st May 1958

S.O. 751.—The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, having nominated Dr. R. V. Rao, Joint Director (General) Industries and Commerce, Hyderabad, and the Director of Industries, Indore, respectively, to be member of the Central Silk Board under clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. R. V. Rao, and the Director of Industries Indore, aforesaid to be members of the said Board with effect from the 9th April, 1958, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 456, dated the 3rd April, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, after serial number 12, the following entries shall be made, namely:—

"Nominated respectively by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh under section (4)(3)(9) of the Act.

"12-A. Dr. R. V. Rao, Joint Director (General) Industries and Commerce Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

12-B. Director of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Indore".

[No. 22/4/58HS2.]

New Delhi, the 5th May 1958

S.O. 752.—The Government of Assam having nominated the Secretary to the Government of Assam, Sericulture and Weaving Department, Shillong, to be a member of the Central Silk Board, under clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), in place of Shri K. C. Barua, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Shillong, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 456 dated the 3rd April, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry against serial No. 9 the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. The Secretary to the Government of Assam, Sericulture and Weaving Department, Shillong”.

[No. 22/4/58/HS(2).]

P. J. MENON, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th May 1958

S.O. 753.—Shri A. P. Mathur, a permanent Grade I Officer of the Central Secretariat Service, has been appointed as Jute Commissioner, Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April, 1958.

[No. 19(21)-TEX(D)/58.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 754.—In pursuance of rule 9 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, made under section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Central Government hereby ratifies the appointment of Shri Redshaw, Assistant Works Manager, Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, as a substitute to take the place of Shri Sanjoy Sen, Technical Director, Sen Raleigh Industries of India Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, a non-official member of the Development Council for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of bicycles, for the purpose of attending the 12th meeting of the said Council which was held in New Delhi, on the 12th February 1958.

[No. 5(34)IA(II)(G)/57.]

New Delhi, the 6th May 1958

S.O. 755.—/IDRA/6/13/Am.(2).—In pursuance of clause (c) of rule 2 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, and in supersession of the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.O.339/IDRA/6/13/1, dated the 24th March 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Bhowmik, Deputy Development Officer (Oils & Soap), Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, to carry on the functions of Secretary to the Development Council for Oil-based Industries established in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 205/IDRA/6/13, dated the 4th March 1958.

[No. 5(32)IA(II)(G)/57.]

S.O. 756.—IDRA/6/5/AM.(11).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with rule 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri L. N. Mathur, to be a member of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of electric motors and of machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy (excluding house service meters and panel instruments) vice Shri P. N. Murti, who has resigned, and makes the following

amendment in the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Heavy Industries No. S.R.O. 410/IDRA/6/5, dated the 1st February, 1957, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured and produced by the said scheduled industries", for entry No. 17 relating to Shri P. N. Murti, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. Shri L. N. Mathur, Director (Electrical Engineering), Railway Board, New Delhi."

[No. 4(6)IA(II)(G)/58.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 757.—In the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. S.R.O. 1515, dated the 6th July, 1955, in paragraph 1 against the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured and produced by the said scheduled industries", for the entry "7. Mr. W. H. Fenoulhet, The Northern India Carpet Manufacturers, 23 Albert Road, Allahabad", read "7. Mr. H. W. Fenoulhet, The Northern India Carpet Manufacturers' (Cottage Industry) Association, Bhadohi (U.P.)."

[No 5(23)IA(II)(G)/57.]

S. M. BANERJEE, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 752.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (I) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that 11 licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorising the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. & Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard	
		From	To				
1	CM/L-76 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	The Rampur Distillery and Chemical Co. Ltd., Judge Road, Rampur (U.P.).	Rectified Spirit Grade A	IS : 323-1952	Specification for Rectified Spirit.
2	CM/L-77 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Messrs. Concrete Spun Pipe Works, 82/2 Cooper Ganj, Post Box No. 244, Kanpur.	Non-Pressure Concrete Pipes (With and Without Reinforcement).	IS : 458-1956	Specification for Concrete Pipes (With and Without Reinforcement).
3	CM/L-78 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Messrs. Crossley & Towers Private Ltd., 3 Robinson Street, Calcutta-16.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953	Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).
4	CM/L-79 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Messrs. National Timber Industries, 3 & 4, Rashmoni Bazar Road, Calcutta-10.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953	Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).
5	CM/L-80 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	S/s. Das & Co., 32 Chaupatty Road, Calcutta.	Do.		Do.
6	CM/L-81 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	National Plywood Industries, 6 Gorapada Sarker Lane, Calcutta-4.	Do.		Do.
7	CM/L-82 4-24-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Dhubri Plywood Factory, Dhubri.	Do.		Do.

Serial No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
8	CM/L-83 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Bando Plywood Works, 226 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).
9	CM/L-84 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	National Saw and Plywood Works, Makum Road, Tinsukia.	Do.	Do.
10	CM/L-85 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Hindustan Timber Industries, 41, Chaulpatty Road, Beliaghata, Calcutta-10.	Do.	Do.
11	CM/L-86 24-4-1958	1-5-1958	30-4-1959	Messrs. Surma Match and Industries Private Ltd., 67B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Do.	Do.

[No. MDC/12 (144)]

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 759.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 16th to 30th April 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IX : 1105-1957 Specification for Borax, [Technical]	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for borax of technical grade which is used in textile, cosmetic, ceramic, glass, leather and other industries. (Price Rs. 2.00)
2.	IS : 1225-1958 Specification for Leather Picking Bands for Looms (Tentative)		This standard prescribes dimensions, braking strength, elongation at break and quality index values for eight different types of leather picking bands, plain or hairy, for use in jute and cotton looms. (Price Re. 1.00)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan R', 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1 and also at its branch offices at (i) 40/40A Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1 and (iii) 23, Nungambakam High Road, Madras-6.

[No. MDC/11(4).]

S.O. 760.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that an amendment to the Indian Standard given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the said regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. & date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. & date of Amendment	Brief particulars of Amendment	Date of effect of the Amendment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 496-1955 Specification for Internal Combustion Engine Lubricating Oils.	S.R.O. 33 dated 5th January 1957.	No. 1 April 1958	The existing clause J-2 of Appendix J of the specification has been deleted and substituted by a revised engine service classification which includes six classes of service, three for gasoline engines and three for diesel engines. ¹	12th May 1958

Copies of this amendment slip are available free of cost with the Indian Standards, Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1 and also at its branch offices at (i) 40/40A Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1 and (iii) 23 Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-6.

[No. MDC/11(9)].

LAL C. VEMAN,
Director.

ERRATA

In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notifications detailed below published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—sub-section (ii), please make the following alterations:

1. The Schedule annexed to the Notification No. MDC/11(4), dated the 3rd March 1958 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd March 1958 as S.O. 278.

Page No.	Serial No.	Column	For	Read
194	3	2 (line 3)	Tow-Pin	Two-Pin

2. The Schedule annexed to the Notification No. MDC/11(5), dated the 13th March, 1958 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March 1958 as S.O. 331.

Page No.	Serial No.	Column	For	Read
----------	------------	--------	-----	------

194

1

2



MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 761.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs that, with immediate effect, the non-ministerial posts in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture), shall be classified as specified in the Table annexed hereto.

TABLE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
(Directorate of Economics and Statistics)

No.	Designation	Scale of Pay.	Classification.
		Rs.	
1	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser & Director of Research	1000—50—1400 + Special Pay of Rs. 150/-	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
2	Production Economist . . .	1000—50—1400	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
3	Editor	720—40—1000	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
4	Assistant Economic and Statistical Adviser and Deputy Director of Research	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
5	Assistant Economic and Statistical Adviser and Deputy Director of Market Intelligence.	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
6	Officer on Special Duty . . .	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1150	General Central Service . . Class I (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
7	Inspecting Officers	350—25—500—30—800	General Central Service . . Class II (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
8	Assistant Editor	350—25—500—EB—30—620	General Central Service . . Class II (Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
9	Supervisor (Graphs)	160—10—330 SP. RS. 40/-	General Central Service . . Class III (Non-Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
10	Proof Readers	100—5—125—6—155—EB—6—185	General Central Service . . Class III (Non-Gazetted) Non-Ministerial
11	Telephone Operators	60—3—81—EB—4—125—5—130	General Central Service . . Class III (Non-Gazetted) Non-Ministerial

[No. F.9-30/58-C(E).]
B. R. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)**(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)***New Delhi, the 14th April 1958*

S.O. 762.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (n) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. V. Swalka of M/s Ramdas Mahadeoprasad, 18-B, Bra-bourne Road, Calcutta-1, on being nominated by the Federation of Indian Cham-bers of Commerce and Industry as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Com-mittee with effect from the 1st April, 1958 for a period of three years.

[No. 6-2/58-Com.I.]

S.O. 763.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944) the State Government of Orissa, have re-nominated Shri Jagannath Misra B.A.B.L., Puri, Orissa, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term of three years with effect from the 1st April, 1958.

[No. 8-2/58.Com.I.]

S.O. 764.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (f) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby appoint Shri Ramchandra Singh of Village & Post Office Prataptand, P.S. Lalganj, District Muzaffarpur (Bihar), on being nominated by the State Government of Bihar, to be the member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Com-mittee for a period of 3 years with effect from the 1st April, 1958.

[No. 6-1/58-Com.I.]

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 765.—In pursuance of sub-sections (e) and (f) of Section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby appoint the following persons as members of the Indian Central Oilseeds Com-mittee, having been nominated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh:—

1. The Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.—Under Section 4(e) of the Act.
2. Shri H. Sitarama Reddy, B.A.B.L., Land Lord and Director Rayalseema Mills, Adoni.—Under Section 4(f) of the Act.
3. Shri N. Bhaskar Reddy, B.Sc., (Agri.), Land Lord, Kalikiri Post, Chittoor District.—Under Section 4(f) of the Act.

The tenure of their office will be for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st April, 1958.

[No. 6-1/58-Com.I.]

New Delhi, the 23rd April 1958

S.O. 766.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Oilseeds Committee Rules, 1947, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said sec-tion, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st May, 1958.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with res-pect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

To sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the said Rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely—

“Provided that when the Secretary is not at headquarters, cheques may be signed by the Assistant Secretary instead of the Secretary.”

[No. 5-25/58-Com.I.]

S.O. 767.—In pursuance of the appropriate provisions of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to appoint/nominate the following persons to be members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay for a period of three years with effect from the dates shown against them:—

<i>S l. No.</i>	<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Interest represented</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Date from which appointed/ nominated</i>
1.	Dr. R.S. Bhatt Economic Botanist, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.	Department of Agriculture Government of Madhya Pradesh.	4(ii)	1-4-1958.
2.	Shri R. D. Agrawal C/o Manna Lall Lachmiram & Sons Ltd., Sahyogita Ganj, Indore.	Cotton Manufacturing or Ginning Industry in Madhya Pradesh.	4(v)	1-4-1957.
3.	Shri Thakur Nahar Singh, Gram Khatodia, Badnawar.	Cotton Growing Industry in Madhya Pradesh.	4(viii)	1-4-1957.
4.	Shri N. U. Sud, Khandwa.	Cotton Growing Industry in Madhya Pradesh.	4(viii)	1-4-1957.
5.	Shri L. K. Handique, Director of Agriculture, Assam, Shillong.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Assam.	4(x)	1-4-1958.

[No. 1-12/58-Com.II.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

ORDER

New Delhi, the 30th April 1958

S.O. 768.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule to the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health S.R.O. No. 619 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

(1) in Part I—

- (a) under the heading "Assistant Drugs Controllers (India) Organisation", for the words "Senior Chemist" in column 1, the words "Senior Scientific Assistant" shall be substituted;
- (b) under the heading "College of Nursing", the entry "Home Sister (Warden)" in column 1 and the other entries relating thereto in columns 2 to 5 shall be omitted;

(2) in Part II—

- (a) under the heading "Directorate General of Health Services", against the entry "All posts" in column 1, for the words and brackets "Officer Supervisor (General)" in columns 2 and 3, the words "Deputy Director (Administration)" shall be substituted;
- (b) under the heading "Contributory Health Service Organisation", against the entry "All posts" in column 1, for the words and brackets "Administrative Officer (Contributory Health Service)" in column 2 and 3, the words "Deputy Director (Administration)" shall be substituted;

(c) after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi</i> All Posts	Deputy Superin- tendent (Adminis- tration)	Deputy Superin- tendent. (Adminis- tration)	All	Medical Superin- tendent.
Posts in subordinate offices under the Administrative control of the Director General of Health Services other than the posts in respect of which specific provision has been made by a general or special order of the President.	Head of office	Head of office	All	Deputy Director General of Health Services.

[No. F.8-3/57-A.V.]

A. K. DAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Communications)

(P. & T.)

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub section (2), of section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For sub-rule (3) of rule 44 of the said Rules, the following sub rule shall be substituted, namely,

“(3)A postal article containing

(i) any ticket, proposal or advertisement relating to a lottery organised or authorised by the Government or

(ii) any other matter descriptive of, or otherwise relating to, such a lottery which is calculated to act as inducement to persons to participate in that lottery,

shall not be transmitted by post unless there appear on the outside of the postal article.

(a) a declaration by the sender of the postal article that the lottery ticket, proposed advertisement or other matter contained in it relates to a lottery organised or authorised by the Government, mentioning the particulars (number, date etc.) of the notification by the Government notifying the lottery or authorising the lottery, and

(b) the name and the address of the sender”.

[No. 48/4/58-CI.]

S.O. 770.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In item (jj) of rule 183 of the said Rules, after the words “and Vindhya Pradesh”, the words “and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Orissa”, shall be inserted, and for the word “him”, the words “such Secretary” shall be substituted.

[No. 24/6/58-CI.]

K. K. SARAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**NOTIFICATION***New Delhi, the 26th April 1958*

S.O. 711.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (34 of 1948), the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1956-57 is hereby published for general information.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.**

1. Introduction.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to make steady, though slow, progress during the year under report. The benefit provisions of the Act were extended to industrial areas in two States, namely Kerala and Rajasthan for the first time. The Scheme was also extended to more centres in Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Two factors were, however, responsible for delaying the tempo of extension during the year under report. Firstly, in certain areas particularly in Ahmedabad and Saurashtra there was the continued demand for inclusion of families from the very outset. Persistent and earnest efforts were, therefore, made to explore ways and means to include families for medical care. The standard of medical care for families was approved by the Corporation; yardsticks were evolved for staff in dispensaries of various sizes; draft regulations for their inclusion were published in the Gazette of India and the Central Government gave notice of its intention to raise the rates of employers' special contribution—a step which was essential if the Corporation was to be in a position to meet the much higher liability which would fall upon it when families were included. Secondly, it was found that for almost all the State Governments, the provision in the Second Five-Year Plan was inadequate to meet their share of cost of medical care if families were included. At the end of the year under report, discussions with the State Governments as also the Planning Commission as to how to resolve the stalemate were still being carried on.

In the meantime, progress in other directions was by no means at a stand-still. As this report will show, measures for further economy were continued so as to keep the administrative cost as low as possible. Steps were taken to improve and make available the standard of medical care adopted by the Corporation even in sparse areas. Extended cash and medical benefits for TB patients were given from 1st June 1956. Enforcement of the provisions of the Act was generally improved.

In order to keep this report fully informative, figures given in the appendices relate not only to the year under report, but also to the preceding years.

2. Progress towards implementation.—During the year under review the Scheme was introduced in the following further areas, in the States mentioned below:—

Madhya Pradesh	Akola, Hinganghat and Burhanpur ;
Kerala	Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Alwaye ;
Madras	Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin ;
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali (Marwar) Bhilwara and Lakheri ;
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur (Kanpur district)

The number of additional employees covered was about 1,90,500 thus bringing the total number of employees covered at the close of the year to 11·225 lakhs out of a total insurable population in the whole country of about 20 lakhs. Details in regard to the number of employees covered in each area, the dates on which the Scheme was implemented and the commencement of benefit periods are given in Appendix II. It is interesting to observe that medical treatment is provided in all the new areas through the State Insurance dispensaries.

Arrangements for the extension of the benefit provisions of the Scheme to Patna, Katihar, Monghyr and Samastipur in Bihar State, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Beawar in Rajasthan were also in hand at the end of the year under review. Negotiations with the State Government were also in progress for early implementation in Bangalore in Mysore State.

ADMINISTRATION

3. Reorganisation of regions.—At its meeting held on 17th December, 1955, the Corporation reviewed its Regional set-up and decided that it would be desirable to constitute Regional Boards on a State-wise basis particularly in view of the reorganisation of States. The question was taken up accordingly. It was felt that although the setting up of a Regional Office for each State would have the effect of increasing slightly the total administrative cost, it would be desirable, in the interest of efficient administration, to set up separate Regional Offices for each of the States where the Scheme had already been implemented, and also in the other States, where the Scheme had not been implemented so far as and when it was implemented in these States. It was, therefore, decided to break up the Delhi, Kanpur and Madras Regions and to set up separate Regional Offices for the following States falling in those Regions, at the places indicated against each:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Place</i>
Madhya Pradesh	Indore
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	Amritsar
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Kerala	Trichur

With the setting up of separate offices for the above mentioned areas, the Regional Offices at Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta would be left with areas mentioned below against each within their respective jurisdiction:—

<i>Regional Offices:</i>	<i>Area</i>
Delhi	Union territory of Delhi.
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
Madras	Madras and Mysore State, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
Bombay	Bombay State.
Calcutta	West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Manipur and Tripura.

The Regional Office at Indore for Madhya Pradesh started working on 2nd January 1957. Steps were also being taken at the end of the year, for setting up separate Regional Offices at Hyderabad, Amritsar, Jaipur and Trichur.

4. Steps towards economy.—During the year under report, efforts to devise ways and means for effecting all possible economies were continued and the following measures were taken to keep administrative expenditure to the minimum, consistent with efficiency:—

(i) **Revision of staff complements.**—The staff for Local Offices in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Kanpur Regions had originally been provided on the basis of an approved yard-stick based on the number of employees attached to different sizes of Local Offices. The review of staff of Local Offices was undertaken during the year on the basis of actual work-load and the daily number of benefit payments made by them and as a result of the review, certain Local Offices indicated below, were abolished/downgraded:

<i>Name of the Office</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Abolished/downgraded to</i>
1. Chembur Pay Office Bombay	Bombay	Abolished
2. Tollygunge Local Office Calcutta	Calcutta	Pay Office
3. Panchpaoli Local Office in Nagpur	Kanpur	Pay Office
4. Goshamahall Local Office in Hyderabad	Madras	Pay Office.

The staff requirements of other Local Offices in Punjab and at Kanpur, Nagpur, Indore, Hyderabad and Coimbatore were also reviewed on the basis of the work-load and actual number of payments, and some reduction in staff was made.

(ii) **Replacement of stenographers attached to medical referees by lower division clerk-cum-typists.**—In order to assist the Medical Referees in clerical and correspondence work, each Medical Referee had been provided with a Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 75—5—100—8—140—EB—10—200. A review was made with reference to the actual data of work-load of Stenographers and it was found that the work-load did not justify provision of a Stenographer for the Medical Referee. 17 posts of Stenographers provided previously were, therefore, replaced by L.D.C.-cum-Typists. Efforts were made to absorb the Stenographers who became surplus as U.D.Cs or as Stenographers in other offices.

(iii) **Replacement of posts of Superintendents in regional offices by Head Clerks.**—In the beginning, Superintendents in the scale of Rs. 225—15—375 had been provided in one-third of the supervisory posts, in the Regional Offices. After a study of the work-load in Regional Offices, it was felt that the work therein was comparatively of a routine nature, and could be carried out by Head Clerks. Hence, Head Clerks were posted in the Regional Offices instead of Superintendents in all supervisory posts, and the incumbents of the posts of Superintendent were absorbed as Junior Superintendents in Headquarters Office or as Manager Grade II.

(iv) **Abolition of the posts of Social Workers in the regions.**—Social Workers had been provided in the implemented areas, whose main function was sick-visiting with the object of checking whether an insured person was genuinely sick and abstaining from work while claiming cash benefit, and that he was undergoing regular treatment. Ordinarily cases selected for reference to Social Workers were those in which the disease indicated in the Medical Certificate was such that malingering might be possible. It was, however, found that sick visiting has not been effective and that its utility was not established. It was, therefore, decided to abolish the posts of Social Workers in all the Regions, and the 9 incumbents of the posts were being absorbed in other similar posts.

5. Savings in administrative expenses.—The last report mentioned revision in staff complements resulting in administrative economy to the extent of Rs. 1,53,890 per annum. The future annual effect of the economies effected during the year under report is indicated below:

1. Review of Staff of Local Offices	Rs. 81,000/-
2. Replacement of Stenographers provided for Medical References by Clerks-cum-Typists	Rs. 14,000/-
3. Replacement of the posts of Superintendents by Head Clerks in Regional Offices	Rs. 16,800/-
4. Abolition of the posts of Social Workers in Regions	Rs. 35,500/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,47,300/-

The cumulative effect of the measures taken during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57, is as follows:

1954-55	Rs. 3,36,000/-
1955-56	Rs. 1,53,890/-
1956-57	Rs. 1,47,300/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 6,37,190/-

6. Review of staff of Regional Offices.—The Staff for Regional Offices, in Delhi and Kanpur had previously been provided on the basis of a yard-stick reported to the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 14th February, 1955. The staff for Regional Offices, in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had been provided on the basis of an *ad-hoc* yard-stick. These yard-sticks were subject to review and revision, if further experience necessitated such a course. At the time when these yard-sticks were adopted, the procedure for removal of disentitled persons under regulation 103-A had not been introduced. On the introduction of this procedure, there was considerable increase in work in the Regional Offices. Further, when these yard-sticks were adopted, the Scheme was running only at a few places in the Regions. With the extension of the Scheme to larger industrial areas in all the Regions, covering about more than half of the insurable population all over India, it became necessary to review the staff requirements of each Regional Office on scientific lines. The Administrative Officer of the Headquarters Office was specially deputed for the work and he carried out the review of the staff requirements after a careful study of the work-load in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur Regional Offices, under the supervision of the Chief Accounts Officer, and assessed staff requirements of each Regional Office partly

on the basis of time and motion studies and also on the basis of work-loads. The recommendations made by the Administrative Officer were carefully examined at the Headquarters Office and a revised strength of staff was fixed for the Regional Offices. Various Branches and their functions in all the Regional Offices were revised to a uniform pattern and the strength of the staff for each Branch was fixed with a view to ensuring efficient and speedy disposal of work.

7. Recruitment and promotions.—Under the Act, appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500/- and above are required to be made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The number of appointments made by direct recruitment and by departmental promotion in consultation with the Commission during the year are shown in Appendix I.

The Corporation continued its policy of direct recruitment to all posts carrying a maximum salary of less than Rs. 500/- through competitive examinations. Promotions within the organisation were made by Departmental Promotion Committees on the basis of confidential records. The total number of appointments made by direct recruitment and on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committees during the years 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57, is also given in Appendix I.

8. Permanency of staff.—The combined all-India seniority lists of staff in different cadres were prepared and the staff was confirmed against the permanent posts in some of the cadres with effect from the 16th February, 1955. Steps to confirm staff in other cadres were being taken.

9. Strength of the staff.—The total strength of officers and staff of the Corporation as on 31st March 1957 was 1,987, as against the strength of 1,723 at the end of March, 1956. The number of officers and staff of various categories employed in different regions of the Corporation as on 31st March 1957, is shown in Appendix III.

Despite the extension of the coverage to new areas, no further increase in the strength of staff in the Headquarters Office has been made, except for a Class IV post, which was necessitated due to shifting of the Headquarters Office from Government accommodation to private owned accommodation in Ajmeri Gate Extension Area.

10. Local/Sub-Local and Pay Offices.—With the implementation of the Scheme in new areas 15 more Offices were established raising the total from 131 Offices established up to 31st March 1956, to 146 established up to the end of the year under report. The distribution of these offices region-wise is shown in Appendix IV. Their particulars are given in Appendix V.

11. Principal Officers.—Lt.-Col. V. Srinivasan, Medical Commissioner in the Corporation, relinquished charge of his post on the 31st October 1956 (A.N.), on his appointment as Deputy Director General of Health Services (Medical), Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi. The post of Medical Commissioner remained unfilled thereafter.

12. Publicity.—With a view to educating workers regarding their rights and obligations efforts were continued to bring home to them the salient features of the Scheme through various media of publicity. Arrangements were also made to acquaint the employers of their responsibilities under the Act and to train their staff where the Scheme was implemented during the year under report.

Radio talks and discussions explaining the various aspects of the Scheme were broadcast by the officers of the Corporation from stations of the All India Radio. Most of these talks were broadcast in the special workers' programmes so that they reach insured persons more effectively.

As usual, the inaugural functions of the Scheme held at various centres helped in publicising and popularising the Scheme in those areas as well as in other parts of the country as the press reports of these functions appeared in the local as well as national newspapers. All India Radio and the Films Division kindly continued to cover these functions adequately.

Shows of the Film 'Dawn of Social Security' produced in Hindi, English and various regional languages to explain the Scheme, were held in areas where there were large labour concentrations and in cinemas in various parts of the country. Slides were also displayed in certain cinemas.

Officials of the Corporation addressed meetings of workers, employers, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and students of various colleges. The pictorial and Statistical Charts, specially prepared on the various aspects of the Scheme in Hindi, English and regional languages, were exhibited especially before the implementation of the Scheme in various areas.

The Corporation also participated in several exhibitions, a few of which were as follows:

- (i) Exhibition held at the 8th Session of the International Conference of Social Work, at Munich in August, 1956.
- (ii) Social Education Exhibition held by the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Co. of India Ltd., Budge Budge.
- (iii) Regional Development Exhibition held at Allahabad.

Monthly bulletins on the working of the Scheme were released to the press in certain regions.

Copies of the four "Know Your Own Scheme" pamphlets in Hindi, English and the regional languages were distributed liberally amongst employees and employers by offices of the Corporation.

Publicity posters explaining the importance, sphere and the benefits of the Scheme were also displayed throughout the country.

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

13. Corporation.—During the year under report, a meeting of the E.S.I. Corporation was held on the 14th July 1956. Some of the important decisions taken at this meeting are given in Appendix VI.

14. Standing Committee.—A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on the 12th July 1956. Some of the important matters approved at this meeting are contained in Appendix VII.

15. Medical Benefit Council.—A meeting of the Medical Benefit Council was held on the 21st December 1956. The Council *inter alia* made recommendations on a number of matters, detailed in Appendix VIII.

16. Regional Boards.—As a result of reorganisation of States, which came into being from 1st November 1956, certain re-adjustments in the Regional set up were necessitated. The Regional Board, Calcutta Region, the territories of which did not undergo any appreciable change, held its second meeting on the 21st January, 1957.

17. Local Committees.—Under Regulation 10-A of the E.S.I. (General) Regulations, 1950, Local Committees were set up at the following places during the year under report:—

Kanpur Region.

Nagpur in old Madhya Pradesh.
Kanpur, Lucknow, Saharanpur and Agra in U.P.

Madras Region.

Madras City and Coimbatore in Madras State.
Quilon and Trichur in Kerala State.
Hyderabad-Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to the *ad-hoc* Committees functioning in Amritsar, Indore, Gwallor, Ujjain and Ratlam, an *ad-hoc* Local Committee was also set up for Delhi area under the chairmanship of the Director of Health Services, Delhi.

These Committees met from time to time and dealt with local problems.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STANDARD OF MEDICAL CARE

18. Medical Care.—Medical care is a pivotal benefit provided by the E.S.I. Act. Though the arrangements are made by the State Governments the Corporation in virtue of the fact that it receives all contributions which confer the right to treatment, has a duty to see that a uniform and increasing standard of medical care both qualitatively and quantitatively is provided in all States. This object is constantly kept in view and the improvements effected in the year under

report are indicated in the following paragraphs. It will be seen that the needs of sparse areas have received particular attention as medical facilities available there are ordinarily very inadequate.

19. Construction of hospitals and wards.—Efforts were continued to construct separate annexes/hospitals in different areas in accordance with the yardstick approved by the Corporation. The progress, though not encouraging, is indicated below:

- (a) In Delhi, a 50 bed ward in the Irwin Hospital and a 30 bed ward in S.J. Tuberculosis Hospital were completed and taken into use.
- (b) The construction work of the annexes in the District Headquarters Hospital in Coimbatore was in progress. The tuberculosis ward had come up to roof level and in the maternity and general wards masonry work was in progress on the first floor.
- (c) The construction of a T.B. ward of 25 beds in the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur was started and the excavation of all the concrete columns and foundations was completed.
- (d) The construction of a 32 bed ward at the K.E.M. Hospital, Hyderabad could not be undertaken as the site originally selected was not available. Revised plans and estimates for the annexe were received and the same were agreed to. The State Government issued instructions to take immediate steps for starting construction.
- (e) In November, 1956 the Corporation suggested to the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Madras and Uttar Pradesh, where independent hospitals are justified, that it may perhaps expedite matters if the Corporation were to undertake the entire responsibility of constructing and equipping the hospitals. The matter was under consideration.
- (f) *Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay.*—A deed of agreement regarding the 300 bedded Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay was finalised. The Board of Management appointed a technical sub-committee to work out the requirements for hospital accommodation and preliminary line drawings prepared by the Architect of the Bombay Government on its recommendation were duly approved.

20. Reservation of Hospital beds.—In areas where beds are reserved in the existing hospitals, instances came to the notice of the Corporation that at times even serious and emergent cases had been refused admission on the ground that all the authorised reserved beds were occupied. With a view to removing any cause for grievance and ensuring as far as possible that such cases are not refused admission, the Corporation requested the State Governments to adopt the following measures:

- (a) The number of beds may generally be worked out in accordance with the scale—taking general and maternity beds together but may be rounded off to the next higher unit of 5 up to forty beds, of 10 up to between 41 to 80 beds and of 20 above 80 beds. Further the limit may not be rigidly enforced and insured persons may be admitted even if all reserved beds according to above yard stick are occupied. The payments to hospitals where beds are reserved may be worked out on the total number of occupied bed-days including any temporarily occupied accommodation.
- (b) Normally admission of tuberculosis patients may be limited to the number of reserved beds. However a tuberculosis patient needing admission may be provided hospital accommodation even if a reserved bed is not available but an unreserved bed is available. A temporary increase in the number of beds is thus permissible, payment being made on the total number of occupied bed-days.

21. Provision of Artificial Limbs to insured persons.—The Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting held in July, 1956, decided to provide artificial limbs to disabled persons whose limbs were amputated due to employment injury at the cost of the Scheme. Arrangements have been made for fitting the limbs at the Army Artificial Limb Centre, Poona which is the only Centre of its kind in South-East Asia. Two limbs along with necessary appliances (including a box for the spare limb) are supplied to each amputee—one a dress limb, which gives a normal appearance and the other a working limb, to suit occupational

needs. In arm cases five or six detachable fitments are also given to serve various needs. For lower limb cases, shoes, stump-socks and a stick are supplied. The amputees are also trained to use limbs at the Centre for a period of 5 to 6 weeks. Besides the cost of limbs and accessories supplied to them, all incidental expenditure for their transport, stoppage charges at the Centre and travelling expenses for an attendant, if required, are met by the Corporation. The first batch of 5 amputees reported at the Artificial Limb Centre in the 3rd week of February, 1957 and the second batch of 7 in the fourth week of March, 1957.

22. Dispensaries and panel doctors.—As has been stated earlier, in all the new areas covered during the year, out-door medical care is being provided through the service system. For this purpose, 35 full-time dispensaries and 5 mobile dispensaries were set up. In addition 8 employer's existing dispensaries were utilised under the Scheme and the out-door department of a Government Hospital and an existing Government dispensary were being used as part-time dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries set up in the new areas covered during the year 1956-57 is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of area	No. of dispensaries established			
		Full-time	Part-time	Employer's facilities	Mobile
1.	Hinganghat	1	..	..	..
	Akola	1	..	..	..
2.	Burhanpur	2	..	..	..
3.	Quilon	2	..	..	1
	Alleppey	3	..	..	1
	Ernakulam	1	..	..	1
	Alwaye	2	..	..	..
	Trichur	3	..	..	..
4.	Madurai	6	..	5	..
	Ambasamudram	1	2	1	..
	Tuticorin	1	..	1	..
5.	Jaipur	2	..	..	..
	Jodhpur	1	..	..	..
	Bikaner	1	..	..	..
	Bhilwara	1	..	..	..
	Pali (Marwar)	1	..	..	..
	Lakheri	1	..	..	..
6.	Allahabad	2	..	..	1
	Varanasi	2	..	..	1
	Rampur	2	..	..	..
	Kalyanpur (Kanpur area) . . . . .	..	..	..	..

(existing Kanpur mobile dispensary)

The total number of dispensaries including employers, mobile and part-time arrangements, in various areas of the country is now 149. Out of these 20 are part-time dispensaries.

One mobile dispensary started operating in Madras City and its environs from September, 1956 to cater to the needs of insured persons residing in outlying areas. The State Insurance dispensary at the Shipyard Colony, Visakhapatnam

was closed down on the 30th September, 1956, after the exemption of the Hindustan Shipyard. However, the State Insurance dispensary at Dabagarden, Visakhapatnam continued to work for employees of other factories covered under the Scheme. Particulars in respect of all the dispensaries including mobile dispensaries, panel doctors and the number of approved chemists as on 31st March, 1957, may be seen at Appendix IX.

23. Residential accommodation for dispensary staff.—The Corporation suggested to State Governments the provision, on the scale admissible to similar officers and staff in the States, of residential accommodation to all Insurance Medical Officers, midwives, drivers of ambulances and mobile vans and to 50% of compounders and other servants. This is considered desirable to enable such staff to give its best and to make it easier to provide prompt treatment in emergencies.

24. Specialists' services.—Specialists' services were augmented during the year under review as follows:

- (1) *Delhi.* A part-time specialist under the E.S.I. Scheme in E.N.T. was appointed in the Irwin Hospital for 2 hours daily four times a week. Part-time specialists in medicine, surgery, and ophthalmology were already in position. Specialists in other branches were expected to be appointed shortly.
- (2) *Andhra Pradesh.* Part-time specialists, one each in medicine, surgery tuberculosis, pathology and radiology were appointed at the Hyderabad-Secunderabad area.
- (3) *Coimbatore and Madurai.* The honorary Assistant Medical Officers of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, Officers of the Erskine Hospital Madurai were appointed as part-time specialists in medicine, surgery and tuberculosis. Besides these specialists part-time specialists one each in radiology, obstetrics and gynaecology, ear, nose and throat, eye, pathology and skin diseases were appointed both at Coimbatore and Madurai.
- (4) *Bombay.* The part-time specialists in radiology are now available at the Diagnostic Centres four times a week for 2 hours on each day as against 2 days in a week, previously. One part-time Ayurvedic specialist was also appointed at the Diagnostic Centre, located at the M.A. Podar Hospital, Bombay.
- (5) *Madhya Pradesh.* The number of part-time specialists under the Scheme at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam was revised in accordance with the scale approved by the Corporation with effect from 29th October, 1956.
- (6) *Sparse areas.* In areas with less than 10,000 insured persons no separate specialists' services had been provided and insured persons attended at the existing medical institutions in common with members of the public. In certain States, there was no area with an insurable population of 10,000 or above. In such areas, the Corporation agreed in principle that the total insurable population of all the covered areas with less than 10,000 employees be pooled as a single unit and the State Government may appoint specialists on honoraria keeping the total expenditure on the services within that authorised for a single unit of that strength.

25. Conveyance charges to insured persons, referred to hospitals/specialist centres—As a matter of policy, free ambulance transport or a special conveyance is made available to insured persons strictly in accordance with the nature of illness and the condition of the patient and where in the opinion of the doctor transport by any other means would be prejudicial to health and well being. With the extension of the Scheme to more areas, it was observed that insured persons, who are not lying cases and as such are not entitled to any special conveyance, experience hardship when they are referred to a hospital/diagnostic centre, which is either at an out-station or at a considerable distance, from the dispensary/clinic. It was decided that where the hospital is at an out-station or at a distance of more than 5 miles, such ambulatory cases be paid conveyance charges by bus or train, the charges being restricted to the 3rd class single railway fare or a single seat in a public conveyance both ways. Where, there is no regular bus service or public conveyance or railway, the insured person will be paid at the rate of 15 p per mile both ways.

26. Medical care for temporary residents.—Insured persons are ordinarily entitled to medical care under the Scheme only at the place where arrangements have been made for them. With the considerable extension of the Scheme, it was felt that some reciprocal inter-State arrangements should be made for insured persons whose work is such as to acquire temporary residence in one or more States or for those who proceed on leave to other States. All the State Governments (except West Bengal) including the Delhi Administration, where the Scheme has been implemented, have agreed to provide medical care on a reciprocal basis. As the Scheme has not so far been implemented in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Mysore, the question of making reciprocal arrangements in these States does not arise for the present.

27. Provision of additional doctors in State Insurance dispensaries to avoid difficulties due to leave etc.—Medical and other dispensary staff in implemented areas is being authorised in accordance with the approved yardstick. In a State Insurance dispensary, particularly in a single doctored one, the work is dislocated if the Insurance Medical Officer is absent due to sickness, urgent personal work, court attendances or for other urgent reasons. Some adjustment is possible in areas where there are more than one doctor in one or more dispensaries by deputing one to look after another's work. This is not possible in areas separated by considerable distances from each other. It was, therefore, decided that one extra doctor be provided for up to five one doctored dispensaries and 2 doctors for 6 to 10 dispensaries within a radius of 50 miles.

So far no separate provision for leave reserve for dispensary staff had been made. The Corporation agreed to the provision of adequate leave reserve for medical and ancillary staff on State Government's scales. The extent of leave reserve for doctors will be arrived at after excluding the extra doctors provided in dispensaries in sparse areas.

28. Extended medical benefit for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.—Extended medical and cash benefits to patients suffering from tuberculosis were made operative from June, 1956. An insured person suffering from tuberculosis now receives extended medical benefit for two consecutive benefit periods, after the normal period of entitlement in accordance with the provisions of Section 58 and Regulation 103-A, if he has been in continuous employment for 3 years before the commencement of the spell of tuberculosis. Regulation 103-A may be seen at Appendix X.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MEDICAL BENEFIT

29. Utilisation of Employers' existing medical facilities.—Besides the 5 employers' dispensaries, which were being utilised at the end of March, 1956, the following factory dispensaries were integrated during the year:

Madras State.

- (1) Madurai Mills dispensary at Madurai.
-do- at Ambasamudram.
-do- at Tuticorin.
- (2) Pandyan Mills dispensary at Madurai.
- (3) Mahalakshmi Mills dispensary at Madurai.
- (4) Meenakshi Mills dispensary at Madurai

Rajasthan State.

- (5) The Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Hospital at Lakheri.

At Lakheri, in addition to out-patient treatment which is being provided to insured persons at the employer's hospital, 7 beds have also been reserved in the hospital for in-patient treatment.

30. Agreement between the Corporation and the State Governments for provision of medical care under Section 58(3).—The Governments of the erstwhile States of Saurashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and Travancore-Cochin (Kerala), Madras and Bihar concluded the Agreement with the Corporation under Section 58(3) of the E.S.I. Act, during the year under review.

31. Number of insured persons treated.—State Insurance dispensaries and panel doctors are required to furnish certain statistics in respect of attendances of patients, certificates issued etc. Whenever an insured person is treated for the first time in any spell of illness, it is counted as a 'new attendance' and all subsequent attendances by the doctor in the same spell of illness are counted as 'old attendances'. Returns are received more or less regularly from the dispensaries but quite a substantial proportion of panel practitioners in Bombay, Calcutta and Howrah do not furnish the returns regularly or promptly. The statistics in respect

of such areas are, therefore, unfortunately not complete. It seems impracticable to calculate incidences or rates in such cases. On the basis of the statistics furnished during the year under report 21,11,370 new and 64,72,627 old cases were treated at the various State Insurance dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners as against 15,45,794 and 49,88,011 respectively in 1955-56. 18,383 cases were referred for admission to hospitals and 1,87,231 for specialist investigation as against the corresponding figures of 14,477 and 1,36,951 respectively in the year 1955-56. Medical certificates issued in the year under report numbered 24,43,850 as against 17,24,970 in the year 1955-56.

Detailed statistics of the attendances of insured persons, medical certificates issued, cases referred to hospitals for admission and for specialist investigations are given in Appendix XI. The extent to which these statistics are not complete is also indicated therein.

32. Incidence of attendances at dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners.—The average daily percentage of new and old attendances is shown in Appendix XII to the extent information is available so far. The number of working days in a year has been taken as 300 for purposes of this calculation. The incidence is based on an assumed average number of insured persons as in the reports of earlier years equal to the number of employees plus 25% on account of 'turnover'.

33. Morbidity Data.—An Insurance Medical Practitioner or a State Insurance dispensary is to maintain a daily abstract register which *inter alia* indicates the diagnosis of patients in all new cases. For compilation of morbidity data under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, new attendances are analysed according to a special list of 50 cause groups specially prepared by the World Health Organisation for use of Social Security Organisations and adopted by the Corporation with certain additional sub-groups and a few local groups. A summary of the analysis for the year under report, to the extent data are available, is shown in Appendix XIII. Figures for Greater Bombay and Calcutta areas cannot unfortunately be given as data are incomplete.

34. Sample survey among insured women in receipt of maternity benefit under the E.S.I. Scheme.—A sample survey among 314 insured women in receipt of maternity benefit under the E.S.I. Scheme in Bombay was carried out in July, 1956, in regard to pre-natal and post-natal care and confinement facilities availed of by them. The details of the information are at Appendix XIV. The salient facts brought out by the survey are:

- (a) The proportion of cases of confinement at home, at recognised hospitals and at private maternity homes/hospitals was practically equal i.e., about 1/3rd each.
- (b) The average stay in hospitals was about 8 days.
- (c) Between 10 to 13 per cent of the women admitted in recognised hospitals made their own arrangements for food and medicines. It was found on further enquiry that some of them had not availed of hospital diet as they did not like it and some purchased medicines themselves mostly out of ignorance.
- (d) The percentage of abnormal confinements to total confinements was between 5 to 6 percent.

35. Medical Referees.—The Corporation employs its own medical officers who examine certain short and long term cases, who are in receipt of cash benefits, render advice where a second opinion is requested, assist insurance doctors in the day-to-day working of the Scheme as well as act as liaison officers on medical care between the Corporation and the State Governments.

At the end of the year under report, the Corporation had 18 Medical Referees posted for various areas as indicated below:—

Area	Number
Greater Bombay	6
Calcutta and Howrah Distt.	3
Punjab	1
Delhi and Rajasthan.	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Madras City	1
Coimbatore area and Kerala State	1
Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	1
Madhya Pradesh	1

The Medical Referees exercise a very effective control over lax certification and malingering. It will be seen from Appendix XV that of 64,460 incapacity references initiated by the Corporation, the Medical Referees examined 36,661 and of these 7,310 were found fit. Besides this, 12,840 were declared fit by the Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners and 14,959 failed to attend for examination and returned to work. It is apparent that as a result of their scrutiny, about 50% of persons in receipt of cash benefit return to work.

36. Expenditure on medical care.—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 96,56,010-4-6 as detailed in Appendix XVI was paid by the Corporation to the State Governments towards its share of expenditure for provision of medical benefit under the Scheme. As audit certificates were not received from most of the States, the amounts paid represent "on account" provisional payments to the State Governments concerned.

37. Cost of medicaments.—The problem of control of excessive prescribing and consumption of medicaments has been a constant source of anxiety to Social Insurance institutions. It has always been recognised that a sick person should be given every medicinal preparation however expensive to meet his therapeutic needs in order to enable him to get well and return to work as speedily as possible. On the other hand, Social Security carriers have regarded it as a duty to demand that the prescribing and consumption should not exceed what is medically and economically reasonable. The applicability of these principles which form the core of ethical medical practice and are embodied in the Hippocratic Oath should not be difficult of fulfilment.

The Pharmaceutical Service provided by the Corporation includes all necessary drugs, including all the modern ones. These are available free to insured persons, though some are supplied only on the prescription of an authorised specialist. Three main lists have been adopted. For general purposes there is a State Insurance Medical Formulary. The Special List contains the anti-biotics, sulphanomides, anti-malarials, amoebicides, vitamins and other organic and biological preparations. The Specialist list includes cortisone, broad spectrum antibiotics, chemotherapeutics, endocrines and in fact all available modern drugs of proved therapeutic value.

Under the Service System, the Medical Formulary contains the drugs on the special list and these medicaments are available at the dispensary on prescription by Insurance Medical Officers. The specialist list of drugs are also generally stocked at State Insurance dispensaries or State Medical Store depots, but are issued only when prescribed by an authorised specialist. Under the panel system an element of Re. 1/- has been included in the capitation fee for the cost of ordinary medicines per capita per year, which the practitioner is expected to dispense from his clinic free of cost. If he prescribes any medicine on the special list, this is made available at authorised chemists' shops in all panel areas, except in Coimbatore where a State Medical Store Depot and two sub-depots have been set up for the purpose.

Under the Service System, control over excessive prescribing is effected by the Administrative Medical Officer and the senior Insurance Medical Officers, in the dispensaries. In actual practice, however, hardly any control has been found necessary.

Under the panel system, the A.M.O. is expected to exercise this control and put up cases of excessive prescribing to the Allocation Committee set up under the State Medical Benefit (Panel) Rules. This Committee consists of representatives of the State Government, Insurance Medical Practitioners and the Corporation. The Committee makes recommendations to the Surgeon-General/Director of Health Services and these are also to be forwarded to the Corporation.

Penalties imposed may consist of withholding of remuneration or reduction of the number of insured persons on a doctor's list or even his removal. In August, 1955, the Corporation issued detailed instructions to State Governments which may be seen at Appendix XVII to watch the cost of prescribing in panel areas. Apart from the Punjab where these instructions were meticulously put into practice, the other States, where the panel system is in vogue, have not yet done so.

In the Punjab the Allocation Committee held 13 meetings to investigate 39 cases of practitioners, whose cost of prescribing was constantly much higher than the average cost of prescribing in the area. No action was taken against 13

practitioners; warning was given to 20, the list of 3 was reduced while the other three resigned. As a result, the cost of prescribing for 30,000 employees in the State came down to between Rs. 13,000/- to Rs. 16,000/- per quarter in 1956 as against the range of Rs. 24,000/- to Rs. 26,000/- in the corresponding quarters in 1955. The reduced expenditure corresponds almost to Rs. 2/- per capita per annum.

In Colmbatore, where the panel and the service system run side by side no control was found necessary as the cost under both systems was the estimated minimum.

In Greater Bombay the expenditure for drugs and medicines works out to Rs. 4.45. In Calcutta Rs. 7.15 per capita were spent during the year under review, of which a small fraction may relate to clearance of chemists bills for the year 1955-56. The net expenditure per capita is likely to have been between Rs. 6 and 6.50 per annum.

In Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam) the cost on medicaments for the year 1955-56 (the latest year for which figures are available) was Rs. 7.82 and Rs. 4.18 for Ratlam and Ujjain respectively where panel system is in force, and Rs. 4.16 per capita for Indore and Gwalior together, where the service system has been adopted.

The figures in respect of panel areas do not include a sum of Re. 1/- for ordinary medicines and dressings which, as mentioned before, is included in the capitation fee.

In the service areas, the amount spent on medicines was Rs. 3.3 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 2.34 in Delhi. It includes the cost of all medicines—ordinary, special and those on the specialists' list. The amount spent in the service areas does not indicate the amount of drugs actually consumed but those purchased during the year of which large stocks are carried over to the following years. This becomes particularly operative in the year when new areas are brought in, as the cost of equipment and initial stock for any new areas is almost Rs. 4/- per capita.

From the experience so far it appears an inevitable conclusion that the cost of medicines is much higher under the panel system than under the service system.

38. Complaints and disputes under the panel system—Working of Medical Services and Allocation Committees.—Disputes may occur between an insured person and an Insurance Medical Practitioner and complaints may be made regarding medical treatment or other matters. Similarly the State Government may discover breaches of the agreement entered into with individual Insurance Medical Practitioners or their terms of services or negligence on the part of a practitioner on matters pertaining to professional treatment. The Corporation may also have complaints regarding certification and the State Governments and/or the Corporation may have cause to find fault with prescribing or record-keeping.

In countries where medical care is provided by general medical practitioners under Social Security Schemes, the practice in regard to such matters is not to resort to legal proceedings in courts; no lawyers are, therefore, permitted to be present at any enquiry proceeding. With due regard to democratic traditions in insurance practice, it is desirable to associate representatives of all the parties concerned in any enquiry. Provisions were accordingly formulated for settlement of disputes and incorporated in the Model Medical Benefit (Panel System) Rules with the advice of I.L.O. experts and recommended by the Corporation for adoption by Governments as required under Section 96 of the E.S.I. Act. These rules *inter alia* stipulate the setting up of two committees on both of which the State Governments, the medical practitioners and the Corporation are represented. The Allocation Committee's functions are inspection of clinics of medical practitioners who desire to come on the panel and see that they conform to the minimum requirements laid down. They also look into complaints relating to professional matters. The Medical Services Committee, which in addition has a representatives of insured persons, deals with all other complaints. The Committee(s) make recommendations to the Director of Health Services/Surgeon-General and penalties can be imposed by him. The recommendations of these committees in respect of certification, prescribing and record-keeping have to be forwarded to the Corporation also. In regard to certification, a matter in which the Corporation is vitally interested, the rules provide that the recommendations are to be forwarded to the Corporation and its observations taken into account before the disposal of the capitation fee for varying periods on the total number or a percentage of insured

persons on a particular doctor's list; deduction of varying amounts from the capitation fee for varying periods on the total number or a percentage of insured persons on a doctor's list; or removal of doctor's name from the medical list. The removal of a practitioner from the medical list, however, requires the approval of the State Government.

A Medical Services Committee has not been set up so far in West Bengal. Although the Committee has been set up in Madhya Pradesh for Ujjain and Ratlam areas, the Medical Services Committee met once when a panel doctor was warned. A Medical Services Committee has been set up for Coimbatore, but as there have been no major complaints, no meetings have been held, but a few minor complaints have been dealt with by the Assistant Director of Medical Services (ESI) who is the Chairman of both the Committees. In Bombay, the Allocation Committee only inspects clinics of would be panel practitioners; all other matters including those regarding medical treatment are dealt with by the Medical Services Committees which have been set up for both the Allopathic and Ayurvedic system. In Bombay out of 31 cases considered, no action was found necessary in 6, warning was given in 13 and deduction made from the capitation fee in respect of 12 panel doctors. In the Punjab, no meeting of the Medical Services Committee has been held during the year under report. The Allocation Committee, as has been stated earlier, held 13 meetings to investigate 39 cases of excessive prescribing of special medicines by panel doctors. In addition the Allocation Committee investigated two cases of lax certification. In one case reduction of 10 per cent of insured persons on the doctor's list for six months was awarded. The other case was pending.

The Allocation Committees for Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh held 10, 4, 9 and 2 meetings respectively for recognition of clinics of private medical practitioners for inclusion in the medical list. 171 doctors in Bombay, 171 doctors in West Bengal, 7 doctors in Punjab and 1 doctor in Madhya Pradesh were included in the list of Insurance Medical Practitioners.

39. Income from Contributions.—During the year under report the income of the Corporation continued to be derived mainly from two sources i.e., Employer's Special Contribution and Employees' Contribution. The rates of Employer's Special Contribution also remained the same as in the past namely 1½% and ¼% of wages in implemented and non-implemented areas respectively. The employees in implemented areas paid contributions at rates given in Schedule I to the Act, namely about 2.24% of wages. As and when the Scheme is introduced in any new area, the employers in that area become liable to pay 1½% instead of ¼% of wages. Thus the employers in Delhi State, Kanpur, Punjab areas, Madhya Bharat areas, Nagpur areas, Greater Bombay, Coimbatore area, Lucknow, Agra, Saharanpur, Calcutta City and Howrah District, Madras, Hyderabad and Andhra areas, paid Employer's Special Contribution at the rate of 1½% throughout the year under report, and the employers in the areas covered in the year under report became liable to pay Employer's Special Contribution at the higher rates of 1½% on the respective dates of implementation of the Scheme in these places as given in Appendix II.

The income from Employees' and Employer's Special Contribution is shown in Appendix XVIII. The income from Employees' Contribution was Rs. 3,22,02,834 and that from Employer's Special Contribution Rs. 2,59,39,404/- in respect of this year as against Rs. 2,39,61,290/- and Rs. 1,87,89,480/- respectively in the year 1955-56.

The income from Employees' Contribution thus exceeded that from Employers' Special Contribution by a substantial amount. This was due to the fact that implementation in new areas increases Employees' Contribution more sharply than the Employer's Special Contribution. The Central Government took notice of this disparity and to bring back the Employers' share to its proper level announced its intention to revise the rates of Employer's Special Contribution.

40. Mode of Collection of Contributions.—Employer's Special Contribution continued to be payable quarterly through deposit mainly in the State Bank of India. Employees' Contribution is ordinarily payable by affixing special E.S.I. stamps on contribution cards of employees. But, the use of Franking Machines became more popular in the year under report and 49 new licences were issued during the year bringing the total number of licences to 234.

41. Inspections.—During the year under report, the number of inspections increased in Delhi, Madras and Bombay. Inspections help not only in ensuring

promptness and regularity in payment of contributions, but the Inspectors are also able to help and guide the employers in understanding better the requirements of the Act, particularly in implemented areas. They also maintain a liaison between the Regional Offices and the employers.

The country has been divided into certain number of inspection divisions and a central place has been selected as the headquarters of each division taking into consideration the concentration of labour population and the number of factories in the area. The inspectors, main function is to check the wages on the basis of contributions paid, in implemented areas. They also check a number of contribution cards—on a sample basis for larger employers to ensure correct deduction and payment of Employees' Contribution.

The region-wise number of inspections conducted during the year under report is indicated below. Similar figures for the last year are also given to facilitate comparison.

Name of Region	No. of Inspectors	No. of Inspections	No. of Inspections
		1956-57	1955-56
Delhi	5	1304	1258
Kanpur	5	908	1014
Madras	11	1673	1022
Calcutta	11	1368	1585
Bombay	14	3392	2240
Indore	1	23	..

42. Defaults and Legal Action.—During the initial stages, it was the policy of the Corporation not to resort to legal action on a large scale but to recover the contributions mainly by persuasion. During the year under report, however, legal action under various sections of the Act was initiated in all the regions on a considerable scale to reduce the number of persistent defaulters and to ensure compliance. Generally in the non-implemented areas action under Section 73-D is taken to recover contributions due as arrears of land revenue from factories which are in default for two or more quarters. During the year under report instructions were issued by the State Governments to the Collectors at the request of the Corporation to ensure prompt disposal of the applications filed with them.

In the implemented areas also, recovery of special contributions is made through collection under Section 73-D. For Employees' Contributions, however, or where coverage is disputed, action under Section 75 is pursued.

In addition to the civil processes mentioned above, prosecutions under Section 85 were more frequently launched under the Act, the Insurance Commissioner is authorised to sanction all prosecutions. In order to facilitate speedier action in bigger regions like Bombay, powers were also delegated by the Government of India to all the Regional Directors. Prosecution of the employers has often resulted in compliance and such cases have been withdrawn after the employer has deposited the contribution due including legal expenses. In certain cases, however, fines were imposed by the courts. Action against even a few employers will, it is hoped, lead to improvement in compliance all round.

It has been the policy of the Corporation not to take legal assistance in straightforward cases under Section 75. Where, however, questions of law are raised relating to the coverage of factories and other issues of an allied nature, legal assistance is resorted to. Legal assistance also becomes necessary for conducting prosecution cases.

The total number of legal cases and the recoveries effected in the year 1956-57 are shown in Appendix XIX.

43. Exempted factories.—The Central Government decided in the year under report that arrears of contributions due from exempted factories for periods prior to grant of exemption should not be recovered. As the Scheme is extended to new areas, the position of Government factories which were exempted from

payment of Employer's Special Contribution in the first instance is reviewed in the light of the benefits available to employees and the question of their exemption under Section 73-F and 90 is taken up, and if the employees of such factories are already enjoying benefits substantially similar to or superior to those granted under the Scheme and they desire exemption, it is agreed to.

44. **Employees' Insurance Courts.**—Employees' Insurance Courts were set up during the year under report at the following places:—

Name of the place	Jurisdiction	Presiding Officer.
1. Saharanpur . . .	Saharanpur area (Municipality, and the Revenue Villages of Sheikhpura Kadeem and Durra Sheopuri in Saharanpur Distt.)	Magistrate 1st Class, Saharanpur.
2. Lucknow . . .	Lucknow Area	Magistrate 1st Class, Lucknow.
3. Agra . . .	Agra Area.	Magistrate 1st Class, Agra.
4. Trichur . . .	Trichur area.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate Trichur
5. Ernakulum . . .	Alwaye and Ernakulam area	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ernakulum.
6. Alleppey . . .	Alleppey area.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Alleppey.
7. Quilon . . .	Quilon area.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Quilon.
8. Madurai . . .	Madurai area.	District Judge, Madurai.
9. Tirunelveli . . .	Revenue villages of Tuticorin, Sankaraperi, Meelavittan, Mullakadu in Tirunelveli Distt. and Vikramsinghapuram, Aladiyur, and Mela Ambasamudram in Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli Distt.	District Judge, Tirunelveli.
10. Jaipur . . .	Jaipur Distt. including Jaipur City.	Civil Judge, Jaipur City.
11. Jodhpur . . .	Jodhpur Distt.	Civil Judge, Jodhpur.
12. Pali . . .	Palli Distt.	Civil Judge, Pali.
13. Bikaner . . .	Bikaner Distt.	Civil Judge, Bikaner.
14. Bhilwara . . .	Bhilwara Distt.	Civil Judge, Bhilwara.
15. Kotah . . .	Kotah and Chechat Sub-Divisions of Kotah District.	Civil Judge, Kotah.

45. **Recoveries under Sections 66 and 67 of the E.S.I. Act, 1948.**—Under Sections 66 and 67 of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 the Corporation is entitled to recover from an employer or from a third party the amount of benefit which it is liable to pay to an insured person or to his dependants where employment injury or death was caused as a result of the failure of an employer to provide and enforce safety measures required by or under the Act or as a result of negligence of a third party. During the year under report it was decided to implement the provisions of these sections more effectively with a view to reduce the incidence of accidents in factories. The total amount recovered was a little over Rs. 65,000/-.

IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICE TO INSURED PERSONS

46. **Payment of cash benefit to insured persons by money order at the cost of the Corporation.**—As already decided by the Corporation, sickness and cash benefit is now being remitted by money order at the cost of the Corporation, if so requested by the insured person, provided the amount of benefit does not exceed Rs. 20/-. It has now been decided that in the case of an insured person suffering from T.B., sickness benefit may be remitted by money order at the cost of the Corporation irrespective of the amount involved. During the year under report, 8,81,628 payments were made to the insured persons out of which 32,158 payments were sent by money order at the cost of the Corporation. It will be observed that this facility is not being availed of by insured persons

to a very great extent. This may be due to various causes, one of which may be the psychological anxiety of insured persons to obtain cash benefit personally at the Local Offices, as the money order involves a delay of a few days.

47. Payment of benefit in cash.—Under the E.S.I. (Central) Rules, 1950, the amount of cash benefit, if it exceeds Rs. 100/- is to be paid to an insured person by cheque instead of in cash. This rule was relaxed by the Standing Committee in 1953 with a view to allowing payment in cash up to Rs. 250/-. To avoid any hardship still experienced by insured persons, the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 12th July, 1956, decided that cash benefit due to an insured person may be paid in cash, irrespective of the amount involved.

48. Keeping of Contribution cards at the Local Offices.—So far contribution cards for insured persons received from employers were always maintained in the Regional Offices. As title to benefits was to be determined with reference to these cards, the local office at which a claim was made by an insured person ascertained from the Regional Office the rate of benefit payable on the basis of the contribution paid on the Contribution Card. In some cases, the process has been leading to delay in payment of the claim. During the year under report a new procedure was introduced in Ujjain and Gwalior, as an experimental measure, under which contribution cards are sent after initial checking by the Regional Office to the Local Office where these cards are then maintained. The effect of this procedure is that as soon as a claim is received in the Local Office, title to benefit can be determined in the Local Office itself with reference to the Contribution Card. The delay sometimes occasioned by making a reference to the Regional Office can thus be eliminated. It has yet to be seen whether this procedure will work satisfactorily. If it proves a success, it will be given wider application in due course.

49. Intimation of re-entitlement to insured persons debarred under Regulation 103-A.—If at the end of a contribution period, no Contribution Card is received in respect of an insured person, he is debarred from receiving medical benefit. An intimation to this effect is sent to him at his address. If the Contribution Card is later received for such an insured person, he becomes re-entitled to medical benefit, and the panel doctor or the dispensary of the insured person is informed accordingly. During the year under report, it was decided also to send an intimation of re-entitlement to the insured person at his address, so that he knows that he is in a position to exercise his right.

PAYMENT OF CASH BENEFITS

50. Entitlement.—Claims in respect of employment injury become payable with effect from the date of implementation of the Scheme and those in respect of sickness and maternity with effect from the date of commencement of the first benefit period, i.e., about nine months thereafter. Dates of implementation of the Scheme and of commencement of first benefit period in the various areas of each State have been indicated in Appendix II.

(a) **Sickness Benefit.**—Sickness benefit was payable throughout the year in Delhi State, 7 centres in Punjab, Kanpur, Nagpur, Greater Bombay, Coimbatore, Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Hyderabad and Secunderabad areas to 7.43 lakhs insured persons. It became payable during the year to a further 3.17 lakhs of insured persons in Calcutta City and Howrah District, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellimarla, Chittivalsa, Guntur, Eluru and Mangalagiri, Madras City, Agra, Lucknow, and Saharanpur and Akola and Hinganghat with effect from the respective dates of commencement of the first benefit period for these areas vide Appendix I. Appendix XX shows briefly particulars in respect of payments of sickness benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for previous years. It will be observed that a sum of Rs. 104.30 lakhs was paid in cash as sickness benefit as against Rs. 57.35 lakhs paid during the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 33.82 lakhs had been paid upto the end of the year 1954-55. The sickness benefit payments this year thus exceeded the total amount paid under the head in all the earlier years together. This is as it should be, since in addition to 3.17 lakhs employees who became eligible to receive this benefit during the year under report, about 5.53 lakhs employees who became eligible to this benefit for part of the year 1955-56 were eligible to it throughout the year.

The incidence of sickness benefit at Nagpur during the year 1956-57 was much less than that for the year 1955-56. This is probably due to the prolonged strike at Nagpur from the last week of January, 1956, to the third week of April, 1956. Failure to pay contributions during the strike period resulted in

a substantial proportion of insured persons failing to qualify for sickness benefit during the later part of 1956-57 which in turn led to a lower incidence of sickness cash benefits.

The number of benefit days per spell of sickness ranged during 1956-57 between 6.1 to 10.3, the average being 8.5. The average amount of sickness cash benefit paid in 1956-57 per spell of sickness ranged from Rs. 11.5 to Rs. 20.2 and the average being Rs. 15.8. The corresponding range for 1955-56 was Rs. 11.5 to Rs. 20.2 and the average being Rs. 18.9. The variations in the range of spells and payments are due partly to endemic variations in incidence of diseases and partly to different wage levels prevalent in various areas. However, it is gratifying to note that the experience in respect of sickness incidence in all areas has been favourable than the assumption of 12 days incidence of sickness cash benefit, made in the Interim Valuation Report.

Extended sickness cash benefit to tuberculosis patients at a reduced rate for an additional period of 18 weeks became payable to insured persons from 1st June, 1956. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 25,747.50 was paid to insured persons qualified for it.

(b) **Maternity Benefit.**—Maternity benefit was also paid for the same period as the sickness benefit in different areas during the year under report. Appendix XXI shows brief particulars in respect of payments of maternity benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the year 1955-56. It will be seen that in 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 4,13,737 was paid as maternity benefit as against Rs. 2,14,183 paid during the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 12,270 was paid upto the end of the year 1954-55. The substantial increase in the amount of benefit payments had been due mainly to the fact that in a number of areas with quite a high percentage of women employees, the insured women became eligible to receive this benefit during the year under report and a substantial number of insured women who were eligible to the benefit for part of the year 1955-56 remained eligible to it for the full year 1956-57. It may be mentioned that in some cases, right to maternity benefits is adversely affected by failure on the part of insured women to follow the requirements of the Regulations. When such cases of hardship come to light, the requirements are relaxed wherever the failure appears to be due to ignorance or some other *bona fide* reasons.

(c) **Temporary Disablement Benefit.**—Temporary disablement benefit was paid throughout the year in the areas where the benefit provisions of the Scheme had been brought into force by the end of year 1955-56. During the year 1956-57 it became payable from the dates of implementation as given in Appendix II in Akola, Hinganghat, Burhanpur, Alleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Ernakulum, Alwaye, Madurai, Ambasamudram, Tuticorin, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Lakheri, Pali, Bhilwara, Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur. Appendix XXII gives brief particulars in respect of payments of temporary disablement benefit in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the previous years. It will be seen that in the year 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 13.59 lakhs was paid as against Rs. 11.25 lakhs paid during the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 6.41 lakhs was paid upto the end of the year 1954-55.

The increase in the amount of benefit paid during 1956-57 is mainly due to the fact that several areas were brought within the purview of the Scheme and the experience of areas covered during 1955-56 related to the full year whereas in the last year it related to only a part of the year.

The average number of benefit days and the average amount of benefit per annum per employee have also been indicated in Appendix XXII. The number of benefit days per spell of temporary disablement benefit ranged, for different areas, during 1956-57 between 12 and 27 days, the average being 20 days. The corresponding range during 1955-56 had been 11 to 23 days and the average was 18 days. The amount of benefit paid during 1956-57 per spell of temporary disablement benefit ranged from Rs. 20 to 45, the average being Rs. 39. The similar range for 1955-56 was Rs. 15 to 41 and the average had been Rs. 35. The differences are due partly to variations in length of spell of incapacity and partly to variations in level of wages prevalent in various areas.

(d) **Dependants' Benefit.**—Dependants' benefit, in cases of death due to employment injury, was payable in the same areas and for the same period as for temporary disablement. Appendix XXIII shows brief particulars in respect of payments of dependants' benefit in the year under report and com-

compares them with similar particulars for 1955-56. Claims in respect of 58 death cases were admitted in 1956-57 whereas the number of similar cases admitted during 1955-56 was 53. The benefit actually paid in 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 80,267 as against Rs. 38,150 in 1955-56. The amount of dependants' benefit payable upto the end of year 1954-55 was Rs. 25,000. The dependants' benefit is payable to the dependants in the form of pension, to some for life and to others as the limited period. The number of dependants' benefit during each year has been more than the number of dependants ceasing to be eligible to the benefit due to death, remarriage or other cause. This phenomenon is likely to continue for a number of years till the value of daily pensions admitted becomes, more or less equal to the value of pension ceasing to be payable to dependants who are no longer eligible. Extension of the scheme to new areas is another factor for the increase in this amount from year to year.

(e) **Permanent Disablement Benefit.**—Permanent disablement benefit, in cases of employment injury, was also payable in the same areas and for the same period as for temporary disablement. Appendix XXIV gives brief particulars in respect of payments of permanent disablement benefit actually made in the year under report and compares them with similar particulars for the year 1955-56. Number of cases admitted in the year 1956-57 was 1,141 as against 967 cases admitted in the year 1955-56. The number of beneficiaries at the end of the year under report were 2,556. The benefit actually paid during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 1,92,913 whereas the corresponding figures for the year 1955-56 were Rs. 84,164. A sum of Rs. 48,928 was paid upto the end of the year 1954-55. No payment of permanent disablement benefit was made in Rajasthan and Kerala areas as the assessment of degree of permanent disablement had not been made in any case, till the end of the year under report. The position in regard to the increase in the amount of benefit actually paid from year to year is similar to that of dependants' benefit indicated in para. 49(d) namely that till the amount of daily benefit admitted during the year becomes more or less equal to that being paid to those insured persons who cease to be eligible to the benefit due to death, the amount of benefit actually paid would continue to rise from year to year.

The incidence of permanent disablement benefit is considered to be somewhat abnormal in Delhi State as compared to other areas, though it is still within the margin provided in the actuarial assumptions. The Chief Adviser of Factories was consulted as to whether some investigation can be made into the reasons responsible for the high incidence in Delhi on the basis of the accident reports received from the employers.

Efforts to investigate the reasons for this increase are being made in consultation with Chief Adviser of Factories and Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

(f) **Other Benefits.**—Insured persons are also given certain other benefits. Under certain conditions an insured person called to appear before a medical board, medical referee or a hospital is paid conveyance charges and/or compensation for wages lost. Provision of artificial limbs in certain cases and remittance of benefit by money order at the cost of the Corporation are other instances of such benefits.

A sum of Rs. 34,826-13-6 was spent during the year under report on these benefits.

(g) **Total Cash Benefits paid.**—The total amount of cash benefits paid to the insured persons during the year under report, the year 1955-56 and up to the end of the year 1954-55 was as follows:—

Benefit (in thousands of rupees)

Year	Sickness benefit.	Maternity benefit.	T.D. benefit.	Dependants' benefit.	P.D. benefit.	Others	Total
Upto							
1954-55	3580	12	641	25	49	7	4314
1955-56	5735	214	1125	38	84	17	7213
1956-57	10430	414	1359	80	193	34	12510
TOTAL	19745	640	3125	143	326	58	24037

(h) **Capitalised value for Reserve Fund.**—It may be stated that in respect of dependants' benefit and permanent disablement benefit, the Capitalised Value of all periodical payments in respect of cases admitted in a year is set aside in Reserve Funds and actual payments are met from these Reserve Funds and the interest earned thereon. The Capitalised Value of pensions in respect of permanent disablement benefit cases and dependants' benefit cases admitted during the year 1956-57 was Rs. 14,12,500 and Rs. 5,17,800 respectively. The corresponding amounts for earlier years were as under:—

Year	Capitalised Value of Pensions	
	P.D. benefit.	Dependants' benefit.
1952-53	85,000	67,000
1953-54	1,83,800	63,900
1954-55	3,70,000	1,05,000
1955-56	10,87,400	3,06,100

The net amounts in the Reserve Funds for Dependants' Benefit and Permanent Disablement Benefit on 31st March, 1957 were Rs. 9,48,235-7-9 and Rs. 28,95,253-12-11 respectively.

51. Number of Insured persons.—The number of insured persons continued to rise on account of fresh registrations due to labour turn-over in areas where the first benefit period had not commenced during the year. When action regarding disentitlement of insured persons is taken in such areas as well, the position will come to normal as in the case of other areas. Appendix XXV shows the net number of insured persons in implemented areas in each State at the end of each month in 1956-57. The comparison between the net number of insured persons at the beginning and end of the year 1956-57 has been indicated in Appendix I. In certain areas the number of employees has also increased with the opening of new factories. In Greater Bombay the number of employees is now about 4.7 lakhs whereas this number was formerly estimated to be 4.3 lakhs. In certain areas the number of employees in implemented areas has gone down due to exemptions. For instance the number of employees in Andhra area is now about 24,000 as against 30,000 assumed earlier.

52. Valuation.—The final valuation report of the Valuer was yet to be received at the end of the year under report.

53. Revision of rates of Employers' Special Contribution.—A notification was published in the Gazette of India, dated 5th January, 1957, giving notice of the intention of the Central Government to vary the rates of Employers' Special Contribution so as to raise the rate in implemented areas from $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the rate in other areas from $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total wage bill of the employer. The two months period of notice as required under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 expired in March 1957, but the data from which the revised rates of Employers' Special Contribution will become effective was, at the close of the year under report, yet to be decided by the Central Government.

54. Training in Social Security.—Under the International Labour Organisation Expedited Programme of Technical Assistance, the Corporation afforded facilities to study the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in India to two Burmese Fellows—Dr. Sen Gupta and Shri Thein Htun—for a period of 3 months, i.e., from 1st October, 1956 to 31st December, 1956.

Training facilities were also afforded, as in previous years, to batches of students coming from different Universities in India.

55. Second Five-Year Plan.—It is the intention that during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan of the country the Scheme should be extended to all areas where there is a concentration of 1,500 employees or more and that medical benefit be extended to families of all insured persons covered as well as those to be covered later in the Second Plan period. It was estimated that a sum of Rs. 5.37 crores is required to meet the share of the State Governments in the cost of medical care. Each State Government was advised about its share and requested to make necessary provision in their Budget Estimates for 1957-58.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

56. Financial and Accounting Arrangements.—(a) The Revised Estimates for 1956-57 and Budget Estimates for 1957-58 were adopted by the Corporation in their meeting held on the 25th April, 1957.

(b) The audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1955-56 was conducted, as in the previous years, by Government auditors appointed by the Central Government during the year 1956-57. At the instance of the Central Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General in India appointed the Accountant General, Central Revenues, to carry out the audit for the year 1956-57.

(c) During the year under report 10 Bank Accounts for Local Offices and 3 Accounts for the Regional Offices were opened as indicated below:—

A. State Bank of India in	
(i) Bihar State	2 Accounts.
(ii) Madras State	1 Account.
(iii) Rajasthan State	1 Account.
(iv) U. P. State	3 Accounts.
(v) Kerala State	2 Accounts.
(vi) Madhya Pradesh	2 Accounts.
(For Regional Office)	
B. Central Bank of India, Ltd., in Madras State	
	2 Accounts.
	(one Account
	for Regional Office.)

Arrangements were also made for sale of the Employees State Insurance Contribution Stamps with the branches of the above referred banks in addition to 3 more branches of the State Bank of India.

During the year under report, Bank accounts with the State Bank of India as indicated below were closed down due to the downgrading of the Local Offices:—

In West Bengal State	1 Account.
In Andhra State	1 Account.

57. Investments.—After meeting the expenditure during the year under report a sum of Rs. 4,71,52,026-2-0 was invested in Government of India Securities. This brought the total amount invested, including investments relating to certain funds, upto the close of the year to Rs. 11,33,24,478-5-3 after excluding Rs. 1,49,67,516-10-0 for securities realised. The details of the securities held at the close of the year are given in Appendix XXVI.

58. Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1956-57.—A statement at Appendix XXVII gives the Income and Expenditure Account of the Corporation for the year 1956-57.

59. Relative Cost of Administration.—In the last Annual Report the trends in administrative expenditure were examined in some detail and it was observed that the incidence of administrative cost showed a tendency to go down with the extension of coverage. It is gratifying to note that this observation is confirmed by the experience in the year under review when with the extension of coverage to a further 1.03 lakh new employees the ratio of administrative cost to total expenditure dropped from 24.71 per cent. to 17.55 per cent. and the ratio to contribution income came down from 9.6 per cent. to 8.7 per cent.

60. Conclusion.—The tradition of co-operation between the parties concerned with the Scheme was again evident in spite of the fact that their individual interests do not always lie in the same direction. The Director General is glad to place on record his appreciation and thanks for this willing co-operation. It is hoped that the spirit of give and take, which is the essence of any co-operative enterprise, will not be found wanting in the future and that the problems standing in the way of the inclusion of families for medical care will be resolved early.

The Director General has pleasure in thanking also the officers and staff of the Corporation for their loyalty, efficiency and devotion to duty.

APPENDIX I

A comparative statement showing the appointments made on the basis of direct recruitment and of departmental promotions made during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57

Designation of post	Appointments made during								
	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57		
	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotions	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotions	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotions	Total
1 Administrative Officer . . . . .	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Asstt. Insurance Commr./DRD . . . . .	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
3 Medical Referees	3	..	3	3	..	3	7	..	7
4 Asstt. Director of Estt. . . . .	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	I	I
5 Manager Gr. I/ARD . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
6 P. S. to D. G. . . . .	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Jr. Superintendent	I	3	4	..	3	3	..	I	I
8 Manager Gr. II/Ins. Inspector	29	10	39	23	11	34	..	5	5
9 Personal Assistants . . . . .	..	I	I	..	I	I	..	..	..
10 Assistants . . . . .	..	I	I	4	I	5	..	2	2
11 Head Clerks	13	23	36	..	I	I	I	12	13
12 Social Workers	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..
13 U. D. C. in-Charge	7	11	18	9	16	25	..	29	29
14 Upper Division Clerks	47	47	94	76	14	90	62	41	103
15 Stenographers	8	..	8	10	..	10	11	..	11
16 Cashier	31	14	45	25	17	42	14	19	33
17 L. D. C./ Adrema Operator	221	18	239	196	46	242	272	10	282
18 Gestetner Operator . . . . .	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
19 Daftry/Record Sorter	50	9	59	50	31	81	43	40	83
20 Peons/Chowkidars/Sweepers/Farash	106	..	106	85	..	85	94	..	94

APPENDIX

Areas where the Scheme had been enforced upto the end of the year area, the dates of inauguration, implementation

Region	State	Area	Date of inauguration	Date of implementation
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi State	24-2-1952	24-2-1952
Amritsar	Punjab	Ambala, Amritsar (Chhehrata), Batala, Bhiwani, Jamnanagar, Jullundur and Ludhiana.	17-5-1953	17-5-1953
Jaipur	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali (Marwar), Lakheri, and Bhilwara.	1-12-1956	2-12-1956
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Area, Lucknow Agra Saharanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur.	24-2-1952 15-1-1956 16-1-1956 17-1-1956	24-2-1952 15-1-1956
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior, Indore Ujjain and Ratlam	..	31-3-1957
Bombay	Bombay	Burhanpur Greater Bombay, Nagpur Akola, and Hinganghat	24-1-1955 6-10-1954 11-7-1954 ..	23-1-1955 2-9-1956 3-10-1954 211-7-1954 7-5-1956
Calcutta	West Bengal	Calcutta City & Howrah District.	15-8-1955	14-8-1955
Hyderabad	Andhra	Hyderabad, Secanderabad Visakhapatnam, Vijaywada, Elura, Mangalagiri, Gantur, Chittivalsa and Nellimarla.	25-4-1955 7-10-1955	1-5-1955 9-10-1955
Madras	Madras	Coimbatore Madras Madurai Ambamudram and Tuticorin.	26-1-1955 14-11-1955 27-10-1956 28-10-1956 28-10-1956	23-1-1955 20-11-1955 28-10-1956
Trichur	Kerala	Alleppey Quilon Trichur Ernakulam and Alwaye	16-9-1956	16-9-1956

—II

1956-57, the number of employees, insured persons covered in each and the commencement of the first benefit period.

Date of Commencement of first benefit period	No. of employees	No. of insured persons at the end of the year			
		1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
6	7	8	9	10	11
23-11-1952	40,000	75,024	82,669	49,967	58,327
14-2-1954	30,000	53,196	43,156	44,558	47,519
29-9-1957	12,000	..	..	..	15,091
23-11-1952	80,000	1,40,052	1,47,915	1,12,074	1,41,462
14-10-1956	17,000	..	..	16,044	
29-12-1957	11,500	..	..	..
23-10-1955	50,000	..	53,844	61,073	71,823
2-6-1957	4,000	..	..	..
3-7-1955	4,70,000	..	4,79,232	5,71,280	5,26,875
10-4-1955	22,000	..	23,790	24,716	
24-2-1957	8,000	..	..	..	32,774
13-5-1956	2,30,000	..	..	2,85,425	2,70,184
29-1-1956	12,000	..	..	16,486	35,041
8-7-1956	12,000	..	..	16,944	
23-10-1955	36,000	..	40,598	46,461	1,43,219
19-8-1956	50,000	..	..	47,176	
28-7-1957	38,000	..	..	..
16-6-1957	30,000	..	..	..	32,191
TOTALS	11,52,500	2,68,272	8,71,204	12,92,204	13,74,506

APPENDIX III

Staff as on 31st March, 1957.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

Total number of Offices on 31st March 1957

	Kanpur	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Indore	Total
Local Offices	15	9	20	13	12	5	74
Sub-Local Offices	1	7	2	9	..	2	21
Pay Offices	4	6	1	8	1	..	20
Inspection Offices	4	4	6	11	5	1	31
	24	26	29	41	18	8	146

Grand Total—146

APPENDIX V

Local/Sub-Local/Pay/Inspection Offices as on 31st March 1957

Region	Sl. No.	Name of Office	Address	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Kanpur Region (U.P.)	1	Chamanganj . .	105/647 Fahimabad, Kanpur .	Local Office
	2	Darshanpurwa . .	Tea Stall Bldg., Darshanpurwa, Opp. J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur.	Do.
	2	(a) P. O. Govindnagar	..	Pay Office
	3	Mirpur . .	21, Khapra Mohal, Kanpur .	Local Office
	3	(a) P. O. Jajmau . .	..	Pay Office
	4	Rambagh . .	111/30, Brahamnagar, Kanpur .	Local Office
	5	Juhi . .	83A/14 Juhi Khurd, Near Police Chowki, Hamirpore Road, Kanpur.	Do.
	6	Gwaltoli . .	Flat No. 1 at 14/5, Gwaltoli, Above Employment Exchange S. L. O., Kanpur.	Do.
	6	(a) Nawabganj . .	2/228, Nawabganj, Kanpur .	Sub-Local Office
	7	Latauche Road . .	78/46A, Near Capital Talkies, Latauche Road, Kanpur.	Local Office
	8	Lucknow . .	Laxmi Bhawan, Goods Shed Road, Aish Bagh, Lucknow.	Do.
	9	Agra . .	1056, Gaushala Lane, Belonganj, Agra.	Do.
	10	Saharanpur . .	7/2, Cooperative Assurance Building Near Straw Board Mfg., Ambala Road, Saharanpur.	Do.
Inspection Offices.	11	Banaras . .	C-21/92, Lahurabir, Banaras .	Do.
	12	Rampur . .	Flat No. 8, Iban Ali Building, Adjoining Shadi Agency, Opp. Railway Station, Rampur.	Do.
	13	Allahabad . .	1st Floor, 26 Mahatama Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.	(1) Do. (2) Insp. Office
(M. P.)	1	Kanpur . .	7/202 Swarup Nagar, Kanpur .	Insp. Office
	2	Meerut . .	527, Shiam Kutir, P. L. Sharma Road, Meerut.	Do.
	1	Jumma Talao . .	Fauzdar Bldg., Empress Mill Road, Nagpur.	Local Office

1	2	3	4	5
	1	(a) Hinganghat .	Government Labour Qrs. Hingan Ghat.	Sub-Loc. Office
	1	(b) Panchpaoli .	Panch Paoli Road, Gandhi Nagar, Nagpur.	(1) Sub-Loc. Off. (2) Insp. Office.
	2	Akola .	Railway Station Road, Akola .	Local Office.
Delhi Region	1	Kishanganj .	Opp. Rohtak Road, Kishanganj, Delhi.	Do.
	1	(a) New Industrial Area.	C/o. E. S. I. Dispensary New Industrial Area.	Sub-Loc. Office
	2	Subzimandi .	Behind Birla Mills, Roshanara Extensions Scheme, Subzimandi, Delhi.	Local Office
	3	Ajmeri Gate .	8—B Jindal Trust, Bldg., Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	Do.
	3	(a) P. O. Shahdara .	..	Pay Office
	3	(b) P. O. Factory Road.	..	Do.
Punjab	1	Delhi .	B-9, Pusa Road, Delhi .	Insp. Office.
	1	Amritsar .	160/13, Hide Market, Amritsar .	(1) Local Office (2) Insp. Office
	1	(a) Chhahrata .	M/S Narain Cold Storage Bldg., G. T. Road, Amritsar.	Sub-Loc. Office
	1	(b) P. O. Batala .	..	Pay Office
	2	Ludhiana .	B-VIII—164 Purana Lakkar Bazar, Ludhiana.	(1) Local Office (2) Insp. Office
	2	(a) Jullundar .	Raj Kothi, Ada Bastian, Jullundar.	Sub-Loc. Office
	3	Bhiwani .	Seth Kirori Mal Bldg. Opp. Tehsil Hdqrs. Station Road, Bhiwani.	Local Office.
	4	Abdullapur .	Bhatia Bldg., Jagadhari Road, Jamna Nagar, (Distt. Ambala).	Do.
	4	(a) P. O. Ambala .	..	Pay Office
	4	(b) P. O. Jagadhari	..	Do.
Rajasthan	1	Jaipur .	43-D Bani Park, Swai Madho Singh Circle, Jaipur.	(1) Local Office (2) Insp. Office
	1	(a) Bhilwara .	Ram Kunj Post, Rajendra Marg, Bhoopal Ganj, Bhilwara.	Sub-Loc. Office
	1	(b) Lakheri .	S. U. Qr. No. 63, Near Hospital, Lakheri.	Do.
	1	(c) P. O. Kishangarh	..	Pay Office
	2	Jodhpur .	787, Chopsani Road No. 5, Sardarpur, Jodhpur.	Local Office
	2	(a) Bikaner .	Building of Shri Manakchand Daga, Ganga Sahai Road, Bikaner.	Sub-Loc. Office
	2	(b) Pali-Marwar .	Pali-Marwar .	Do.
Indore Region	1	Indore (Mill Area) .	65, Race Course Road, Indore .	(1) Local Office (2) Insp. Office
	1	(a) Burhanpore .	Station Road, Burhanpore .	Sub-Loc. Office
	2	Indore .	Plot No. 64, New Nandlalpura, East West Road, Route No. 2, Indore.	Local Office
	3	Gwalior .	Ashoka Cafetoria, Hazira, Gwalior.	Do.
	4	Ujjain .	Sabu Building Opp. Madhov Nagar, Ujjain.	Do.
	4	(a) Ratlam .	Kataria Bldg., New Road, Ratlam.	Sub-Loc. Office
	5	Jabalpore .	Ghampur East, Lalmatti Jabalpore.	Local Office
Bombay Region	1	Tardeo .	Warden Court, A—Hall, Mazamli Fl. Gwalior Tank Road, Cumballa Hill Road, Bombay-26.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Byculla . . .	Swta Malli Bhavan, Opp., Byculla Rly. Stn., 163/C V. G. Road, Byculla, Bombay.	Local Office	
3	Worli . . .	Commercial House, 87 Annie Beasant Road, Opp. Coca-Cola, Worli Naka, Bombay—5.	Do.	
4	Delisle Road . . .	126/128 Shivaji Nagar 1st Floor, Delisle Road, Bombay.	Do.	
5	Parel . . .	All India Bhavsar Kshatria Mahajan Wadi, Chambar Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.	Do.	
6	Chinchpokli . . .	Industrial Estate Camp, Parel Chawl Road, Prayer Hall Bldg., Lal Baug Parel, Bombay—12.	Do.	
7	Naigaum . . .	Plot No. 3, Sewri Wadela Estate, Scheme 57, National, Bldg. Naigaum Bombay.	Do.	
8	Mahim . . .	Kermani Bldg. Moti Nagar, Opp. Mahim St. Mahim (West) Bombay.	Do.	
9	Dadar . . .	R. No. 67, 68, 1st Floor Sarovdaya Charity Trust Bldg., Gokhle Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Do.	
10	Andheri . . .	Teli Gali, Kurla Road, Andheri, Bombay—41.	Do.	
10	(a) Borivilli . . .	1st floor, Shanti Bhavan, God-Bunder Road, Near P. O. Borivilli, West Bombay.	Sub-Local Office.]	
11	Kurla . . .	Gr. Floor Sammi Villa. Pipe Road Kurla Stn., Kurla.	Local Office	
12	Thana . . .	1st Floor, Krishna Niwas, Kadwa's Lane Opp. Samath Prtg. Press, Thana, Bombay.	Do.	
12	(a) P. O. Bhiwandi . . .	..	Pay Office.	
13	Madanpura . . .	Salvation Army Hall, Sankli Stn., Byculla, Bombay—8.	Local Office	
14	Hains Road . . .	R. B. Shah Bldg., 61 Clerk Road, Near Welfare Central, Jacob Circle, Bombay—11.	Do.	
15	Sion . . .	Plot No. 92, Opp. Sion Mansion Near Sion Bus Stand, Sion Bombay—22.	Do.	
16	Bandra . . .	18 Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay	Do.	
17	Kalyan . . .	3013, Opp. Sena Maharaj Chowk Near Prabhat Alwin Talkies, Kalyan.	Do.	
17	(a) Bhandup . . .	Old Rationing Office H. N. 100, Near Police Stn., Bhandup.	Sub-Loc. Office	
18	Bhuleshwar . . .	Lad-wadi 26 V. P. Road 1st Floor, C.P. Tank, Bombay—4.	Local Office	
19	Sewri . . .	1st Floor Karvana Bldg., Near Cotton Green Rly., Stn., Bombay.	Do.	
20	Colaba . . .	ESIC Bldg., Colaba Bombay—5	(1) Do. (2) Insp. Office.	
1	Sholapore . . .	162/8C, Railway Line Sholapore	Do.	
2	Surat . . .	Lal Gate, Khand Bazar, Surat .	Do.	
3	Ahmedabad . . .	Shri Industrial Mills Estate, 1st Floor Gomti Pura Road, Ahmedabad.	Do.	
4	Poona . . .	"Kundan" Tilak Road, Poona .	Do.	
5	Rajkot . . .	19-K, Bhakti Nagar Society, Rajkot.	Do.	

	2	3	4	5
Calcutta Region.	1	North Calcutta	124, Upper Circular, Road, Calcutta-6.	Local Office
	2	Central Calcutta	P.16, New C.I.T. Scheme Calcutta-15.	Do.
	3	Kidderpore	17-A, Watgunge St., Calcutta-26	Do.
	4	Beliaghata	6/IC, Tangra Road, Calcutta	Do.
	5	Ballygunge	B-21 Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.	Do.
	5	(a) P.O. Tollygunge		Pay Office
	6	Howrah Maidan	4/12, G.T. Road Howrah	Local Office
	7	Bauria	Darichowk (Fort Gloster) Howrah.	Do.
	8	Chengail	Paschim Bauria, Old Bazar, P.O. Chakasi, Howrah.	Do.
	9	Bally	15, G.T. Road, Belur, Howrah	Do.
	10	Sankrail	Rose Bridge, Sankrail Howrah	Do.
	11	Ghusury	114/145, J.N. Mukherjee Road, Ghusury, Howrah.	Do.
	12	Shalimar	5/1, Duke Road, P.O. Botanical Gardens, Shalimar, Howrah.	Do.
	1	Serampore	60/D, New Block, Lahiri Road, Serampore.	Inspection Office
	2	Calcutta	64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.	Do.
Bihar	1	Patna	Abedin House, Frazer Road, Patna.	Do.
	2	Jamshedpur	340 Kasidah Sakhchi Jamshedpur,	Do.
	3	Katihar	C/o R. Tewary, Railway Grain Shop, Kathiar.	Do.
Madras Region	1	Mount Road	B/2 (a) Bharat Insurance Bldg., 1/18 Mount Road Madras.	Local Office
	1	(a) P.O. Chrompet		Pay Office
	2	Perambur	Belvedere, Village, B. & C. Mills Ltd., Perambur Madras.	Local Office
	3	Tiruvodiyur	No. 30, Kumbalanman, Koil Street, Tondripet Madras-21.	Do.
	3	(a) George Town	71, Coral Merchant St. G.T. Madras.	Sub-Loc. Office
	1	Madras	2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore Madras.	Inspection Office
Coimbatore	1	Dvangapet	9/409, Mettupalayam Road R. S. Puram Post Coimbatore.	(1) Loc. Office (2) Insp. Office.
	1	(a) P.O. Kuirichi		Pay Office
	2	Pappanaickenpalayam	2/230. Dhandayuthapani Foundry Road, Coimbatore.	Local Office
	3	Singanaplr	8/1-A Trichy Road, Singanailur.	Do.
	1	Trichy	31-A Williams Road, Cantonment Trichy.	Inspection Office
Andhra	1	Vijayawada	26-6-144 Parkasam Road, Suryapet, Buckinghampet, P.O. Vijayawada.	Local Office
	1	(a) Guntur	2/11, Ramanapet, 1 Line Koiritepadu Extensions, Arundelpet, P.O. Guntur.	(1) Sub-Local Office (2) Inspection Office
	1	(b) Ellore	20/7/105, Professor Shekhar Street, Power pet, Ellore.	Sub-Local Office
	1	(c) P.O. Mangalgi		Pay Office
	2	Chittiavalsah	Bhimlipatnam. Road, Chittiavalsah, Vizag. Dt.	Local Office
	2	(a) Nellimarla	Main Road, Nellimarla	Sub-Local Office

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra—contd.	(b) P.O. Vizangapatnam.	..	Pay Office	}
	1 Vishakhapatnam	12/106 Thummalapalli Chennalraopet, Vishakhapatnam.	Inspection Office	
Hyderabad	1 Kavadiguda	"Mahamdi" Blocks, 462 (a), 14 Kavadiguda Road, Secunderabad (DN).	Local Office.	
	1 (a) P.O. Sant Nagar	..	Pay Office	
	1 (b) P.O. Goshamahall	..	Do.	
	1 Hyderabad	"Sheriff Manzil" Baradari, Goshamahall, Hyderabad.	Inspection Office	
Mysore	1 Bangalore	55/1, Kumara Park, West Extension, Bangalore-3.	Do.	
Kerala	Alleppey	Seetha, Bldgs. Pichu Iyer Junction, Market Road, Alleppey.	Local Office	
	1 (a) Quillon	673, M.C. Main Road, Chinnakada, Quillon.	(1) S. Loc. Office	
	2 Trichur	31/62, Annexure to Chithyailandam, Punkunnam Post, Trichur.	(2) Insp. Office.	
	2 (a) Allagappanagar	P-1/11, Allagappanagar	Sub-Local Office	
	2 (b) Udyogamandal	C./O E.S.I. Dispensary Udyogmandal.	Do.	
	2 (c) Ernakulam	XVII/10637, Poothokarans Building, T.B. Road, Ernakulam.	Do.	
	2 (d) P.O. Alwaye	..	Pay Office	
	3 Kozhikode	9/447, Count Road Kozhikode	Inspection Office	
	3 Madurai	40, Arasardy Traveller's Bungalow Road, Madurai.	(1) Local Office	
	3 (a) West Madurai	32-A Tiruparam Kundram, Vasantanagar, Palanganathan, Madurai.	(2) Inspe. Office	
	4 (b) P.O. Sandapet	..	Pay Office	
	2 Vikramasinghapuram	Three Lamp Square, Vikramasinghapuram.	Local Office	
	4 (c) Tuticorin	No. 116, North Raja Street, Tuticorin.	Sub-Local Office	

APPENDIX VI

Important decisions taken by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 14th July, 1956

(1) It approved the proposal for publishing for inviting comments the Regulations providing for commutation of small periodical payments of permanent Disablement Benefit and the actuarial present value of periodical payments for the purposes of Section 66(2).

(2) It sanctioned the provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons who lose their limbs due to employment injury.

(3) It agreed, in principle, to the early extension of medical care to families of the insured persons.

(4) It approved the proposal to meet the entire cost of medical and surgical equipment in the proposed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Bombay.

(5) It also finalised the allocation of powers between Regional Boards and the Regional Directors.

(6) It approved the relaxation in respect of cash benefits under the Act of the limit of Rs. 100/- placed under rule 23(3) of Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, on payments in cash.

APPENDIX VII

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 12th July, 1956

(1) It recommended that exemption to certain categories of casual workers be ~~granted~~ by the appropriate Government for a period of one year in the first instance.

(2) It approved instructions regarding the exercise of various powers by Regional Boards.

(3) It sanctioned additional staff required for extension of the Scheme to new areas.

(4) It approved the grant of advances to employees of the Corporation affected by floods.

(5) It approved the deputation of two officers of the Corporation to Denmark for a short course on Mutual Benefit Societies under the aegis of the International Labour Organisation.

APPENDIX VIII

Important matters on which recommendations were made by the Medical Benefit Council at its meeting held on the 21st December, 1956

(1) Extension of medical care to families of insured persons and details of dispensary staff when medical benefits is so extended. The details of dispensary staff recommended by the Medical Benefit Council may be seen in Appendix VIII-A.

(2) Draft Model Rules for providing medical care to families of insured persons. The Model Rules may be seen at Appendix VIII-B.

(3) Appointment of Social Guides under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Annexes/Hospitals.

(4) Supply of spectacles at concessional rates or at cost price to insured persons.

(5) Revision of the State Insurance Medical Formulary Medical and Surgical equipment and drugs to be maintained at the State Insurance dispensaries, special list of medicines and specialist's list of medicines.

(6) Grant of remuneration to part-time Insurance Medical Officers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme when medical benefit is extended to families of insured persons.

APPENDIX VIII-A

Dispensaries catering for Insured Persons and their Families

(Family including insured persons, being taken as one unit).

UNITS.

Designation	Range upto	1000	1000 2000	2000 2500	2500 3500	3500 4000
	*Avg. No.	750	1500	2250	3000	3750
Medical Officer, (male)	. . .	1	1	2	2	3
Medical Officer (female)	1	1	2	2
Nurses	. . .	1	1	1	1	2
Health visitor	. . .	1	1	1	1	1
Midwives	. . .	1	1	1	2	3
Clerks	. . .	1	2	2	3	4
Compounders	. . .	1	2	3	4	5
Lab. Technicians	1	1	1	1
Dressers	. . .	1	1	2	2	3
Class IV servants. (including female aya)	. . .	4	5	6	8	9

*The average number of members in a family including the employee will be roughly 3.88. This is a weighted average including single persons with no family as well as persons with much larger families.

APPENDIX VIII-B

DRAFT MODEL RULES

PART II/PART IV

19A/27A: *Provision relating to Medical Benefit to Families.*—The Medical benefit provided to the family of an insured person shall be according to the following scales:—

(1) General medical services, which will include treatment at the State Insurance dispensary or at the clinic of an Insurance Medical Practitioner or other authorised institution and shall consist of:—

- (i) All treatment other than treatment involving the application of special skill or experience;
- (ii) Such preventive treatment as vaccination and inoculation;
- (iii) Free provision of drugs and dressings that may be considered necessary, but as far as possible in accordance with the State Insurance Medical Formulary laid down by the Corporation and exclusive of such medicines as can be prescribed only by specialists for insured persons.

(2) Free maternity service to the wife of an insured person consisting of:—

- (i) Reasonable ante-natal and post-natal treatment at the dispensary or clinic or other authorised institution.
- (ii) Attendance by a midwife at the confinement at the residence of the insured person.

19B/27B: *Provision of General Medical Service.*—The State Government shall arrange to provide general medical services to the family of an insured person at a State Insurance dispensary, clinic of an Insurance Medical Practitioner or other institution; provided that the State Government may make arrangement separately for the family of the insured person at an independent State Insurance dispensary or at other institution established or recognised for the purpose.

NOTE.—The alternative number of the model rules are for the service system and the panel system model rules. Rules No. 19A and 19B are for service system and No. 27A and 27B for the model panel system rules.

APPENDIX IX

Number of State Insurance Dispensaries, Panel Practitioners, Approved Chemists, etc, as on 31st March, 1957.

Dispensaries					Ins- urance Medi- cal Offi- cers in S. I. dis- pen- saries	Ins- urance Medi- cal Prac- tition- ers	App- roved Che- mists	No. of Spe- cial- ists	Dia- gnos- tic Cen- tres	Ambu- lance	Hospitalisation				Remarks
Area	Full-time	Part-time	Mo- bile	Total	No. of gene- ral beds	No. of T.B. beds	No. of mater- nity beds	Total No. of beds							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DELHI	1. Kishanganj 2. Subzimandi 3. New Indus- trial Area, (Na- jafgarh road) 4. Jama Masjid 5. Paharganj 6. Mori Gate 7. Shahdara ■ 8. Factory Road	Balak Ram Hosp. 1. State dispens- ary. 2. Lajpat Nagar 3. Delhi Cantt. Board Hospital 4. Municipal Dispensary Jan- gpura. 5. Distt. Board Dispensry, Na- rela. 6. Distt. Board Dispensary, Mehrauli 7. Najafgarh Health Unit, Najafgarh 8. State Dispen- sary, Nangloi. 9. State Insu- rance Dispens- ary, Azadpur.	Nil	17	23 full- time and 9 part-time	1*	Nil	4	1	2	50@	30	Nil	80	* At Ghaziabad (U.P.) for insured persons working in Delhi but residing there. @ 50 bedded annexe con- structed under the Scheme was put into use from 18-2-1957.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB															
7 Centres (Amritsar, Ambala,† Jullundur, Ludhiana, Batala, Bhiwani and Jagadhri and Jamunanagar)	Shri Gopal Pa- per Mills, Ya- munanagar. (employer's dis- pensary)	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	114*	19	Nil	1†	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Two doctors of em- ployers' dispensary. † At the Newzealand Mission Hospi- tal, Jagadhri. For other centres, X-ray examination, Labo- ratory tests etc. are carried out in Government Civil hospitals.
MADHYA PRADESH															
Indore	1. Nandanagar 2. Mills area. 3. Yeshwant Road. 4. Snehlaganj. 5. Sanyogitaganj 6. Kumarkhadi. 7. Malwa Mills (employer's disp- ensary, Indore)	Nil	Nil	7	15	2**	Nil	9	1	1	30	20	5	55	**One doctor of the employers' dispen- sary. The panel doctor at Mhow which is 14 miles from Indore provides medical care to insured persons wor- king in Indore but residing at Mhow.
Gwalior	1. Birla Nagar. 2. Gwalior City 3. Morar 4. Dal Bazar 5. Lala-ka-Hazar	Nil	Nil	5	9	Nil	Nil	5	1	1	20	10	3	33	
Ujjain	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	2	5	1	Nil	10	5	2	17	
Ratlam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	2	1	6	

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra	1. Guntur 2. Vijayawada 3. Eluru 4. Chittivalasa 5. Nellimarla 6. Dabagarden (Visakhapatnam) 7. Krishna Cement Works, Thadepalli dispensary (employer's dispensary)	1(Mangalagiri)	Nil	8	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Employed in employers dispensary.
Hyderabad	1. Kavadiguda 2. Goshamaha 3. Sanatnagar	1. Golconda Government dispensary 2. Yakutpura Government dispensary. 3. Dabirpura Government dispensary 4. Alwal Government dispensary 5. Amberpet Police dispensary. 6. Aliabad Government dispensary. 7. Picket Cantt. dispensary. 8. Bowenpally Cantt. dispensary.	Nil	11	8 full time & 3 part time	Nil	Nil	5	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KERALA STATE															
Q uilon	1. Pattathanan.	Nil	1	14	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	10	4		
Allepey	2. Astam m.														
	3. Pathirapally														
	4. Beach	Nil													
Alwaye	5. Factory Ward	Nil	Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	20*	3	75	*T.B. beds have been reserved at the Sanatorium Mulankunnathukavu (near Trichur) for all the centres.
Ernakulam	6. Alwaye														
	7. Udyogmandao														
	8. North Station	Nil	1				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	9	4		
	9. Allagappanagar						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					
Trichur	10. Trichur	Nil	Nil				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					
	11. Ollur														
RAJASTHAN															
Jaipur	1. City Area dispensary	Nil	Nil	7	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2. Beni Park dispensary														
Jodhpur	3. State Insurance dispensary, Jodhpur														
Bhilwara	4. State Insurance dispensary, Bhilwara.														
Bikaner	5. State Insurance dispensary, Bikaner.														
Pali	6. State Insurance dispensary, Pali.														
Lakheri	7. A.C.Co. Ltd. Hospital (employer's dispensary)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1†	Nil	Nil†	Nil	Nil	7@	Nil	included 7 in general beds	† For specialist service insured persons from Lakheri are referred to the Civil Hospital at Kotah.	
Buchanpur	1. Lal Bagh dispensary	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	3	
	2. City dispensary														

† Employed with the employer's dispensary.
@ At the Employers Hospital, Lakheri.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kanpur

1. Juhl.
2. Darshanpurwa.
3. Chamanganj.
4. Rambagh.

5. Deputy-ka-parao.
6. Parkapur.

Nil

Dis-
pensary-
Unit
"A"
Unit
B"

15

49

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

1

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

7. Latouche Road.
8. Gwaltoli.
9. Rail Bazar.
10. Nawab Gani.
11. Mirpur.
12. Jajmau.
13. Govindnagar.

No beds have been reserved the insured persons get in-patient treatment as members of general public. Emergent cases are admitted by creating extra beds if necessary either in the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital or Lajpat Rai Hospital.

Lucknow

1. Aisbeg.
2. Husainganj.

Nil

1
(Nishatganj)

3

5

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Agra

1. Jeonimandi.
2. Chhipitola.

Nil

Nil

2

4

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Saharanpur

1. Ambala Road.
2. Civil Lines.

Nil

Nil

2

4

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Allahabad

1. Civil Lines.
2. Adelphi.

Nil

1

3

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Varanasi

1. Bhalupura.
2. Chauk (Lahurabir)

Nil

1

3

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Rampur

1. Fort Area.
2. Civil Lines.

Nil

Nil

2

10

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Kalyanpur

Nil

(near Kanpur)

Nil

**1
(part-time

**The existing mobile dispensary van of Kanpur visits this area also.
(a) About 142 are Ayurvedic and 7 Unani medical practitioners.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<hr/>															
BOMBAY															
Greater Bombay	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	946	100	62 (including 2 Ayurvedic)	6	6	284	100	Nil	384	(b) 174 panel doctors had more than 1,000 insured persons on their list notwithstanding the maximum permissible limit of 1,000 insured persons on the list of a panel doctor.
															a
															(c) The suburban area of Bhiwandi has no authorised chemist shop.
<u>Nagpur</u>	1. Jumma Tank 2. New Mount Road 3. Panchpaoli 4. Industrial area 5. Lakadganj	Nil	Nil	5	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	25	10	15	50	@1. For X-ray examination and Lab. tests insured persons of Hinganghat are referred to the Government Hospital, Wardha.
<u>Hinganghat</u>	State Insurance Dispensary.														
	Hinganghat	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil@	Nil 4					
<u>Akola</u>	State Insurance dispensary, Akola,	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nilg	Nil 6					
															5 included in general beds } 15
															2. T. B. beds at Buldhana area common for insured persons of Hinganghat and Akola.
WEST BENGAL	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	660	129	52&	5	4	165	50 included in general beds.	215	£3. X-ray examination and Lab. tests are carried at the Civil Hospital, Akola. 35 specialists only were in position.	

MADRAS

- Coimbatore.
1. Ondipudur
2. Singanallur
3. Uppilipalayam
4. Vellalur
5. Sowripalayam
6. Pankaj Mills

Nil

1

7

8

48**

One
Govern-
ment
Medical
Store
and 2
sub-
depots.

9

1

1

Nil 25-50@ Nil 25-50

**Includes one doctor employed in the employer's dispensary.

@ Reserved at Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium, Perundurai.

Madras City

1. Pallavaram

2. Kondithope.
3. Mylapore
4. Egmore
5. Kilpauk
6. Saidapet
7. Tiruvottiyur
8. Triplicane
9. Tondiarpet.

10. Perambur I.

11. Perambur II

12. Sembiam

13. Royapettah

14. Harbour

15. B & C Mills
dispensary

(employers dispensary)

Nil

1

16

21

..

One
Govern-
ment
Medical
Store
depot.

2

1

1

72

22

6

100

1. An E. State Insurance Hospital for General beds in a rented building has been established at Poonnamalli High Road, Madras.

2. 16 T.B. beds reserved at T.B. Hospital Tambaram, and 6 beds in the E.S.I. Hospital, Madras.

3. Maternity beds in Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar lying in-hospital, Madras.

* Doctors working in the employers dispensary.

2*

Madurai*S.I. Dispensaries*

1. Tirunagar.

2. Palanganatham

3. Ponnagaram.

4. Maninagaram

5. Tallakulam.

6. Munichalai Road.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Employers' Dispensaries</i>															
	7. Madurai Mills dispensary in Mills compound.	Nil	Nil	11	11	5@	One Government Medical Store	9	1*	1	38&	} 17 and included 55@doctors employed in the employer's dispensaries, *at the Erskine Hospital Madurai & At the Missions Hospital, Madurai			
	8. Madurai Mills dispensary at Ponnagaram.														
	9. Pandyan Mills dispensary.														
	10. Sri Meenakshi dispensary.														
	11. Mahalakshmi Mills dispensary.														
<u>Ambasamudram</u>	1. Vikramasingapuram.	Government Hospital, Ambasamudram		3 full-time								} 3 —do— 12%	} employed in the employers dispensary.		
	2. Madurai Mills dispensary (employer's dispensary)	Lower Dam Camp dispensary (Papanasam Ambasamudram)	Nil	4 3 part-time	1%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	3				
	1. Great Cotton Road.														
	2. Madurai Mills dispensary (employer's dispensary)														
<u>Tuticorin</u>															
	1. Great Cotton Road.											} 2 —do— 10 **	} employed in employer's dispensary.		
	2. Madurai Mills dispensary (employer's dispensary)	Nil	Nil	2	2	1**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8				

APPENDIX X

Regulation 103-A.—Medical benefit after contribution ceases to be payable

(1) A person on becoming an insured person for the first time shall be entitled to medical benefit for a period of 13 weeks provided that where such a person continues for 13 weeks or more to be an employee of a factory or establishment to which the Act applies, he shall be entitled to medical benefit till the beginning of the corresponding benefit period.

(2) A person in respect of whom 12 weekly contributions have been paid in a contribution period shall be entitled to medical benefit till the end of the corresponding benefit period.

(3) If a person suffering from tuberculosis has been, before the beginning of the spell of sickness in which tuberculosis was diagnosed, in continuous employment for a period of 3 years or more in a factory to which the benefit provisions of the Act apply, he shall be entitled to medical benefit for two consecutive Benefit Periods following the date on which he would otherwise cease to be entitled to medical benefit.

(4) The manner in which the period of continuous employment is to be reckoned under sub-regulation (3) shall be determined by the Corporation.

(5) An insured person, whose title to medical benefit has ceased under this Regulation, shall again be entitled to medical benefit from the date of his re-employment as an employee under the Act by a factory or establishment to which the Act applies, if he produces a certificate from the employer in the form which may be specified by the Director General for the purpose. Such an insured person shall, unless he is covered by sub-regulation (2), be entitled to medical benefit till the commencement of the benefit period corresponding to the contribution period in which he is re-employed.

(6) An employer shall, on demand, issue the certificate referred to in sub-regulation (5) to an employee who has been employed by him after cessation of his previous insurable employment.

APPENDIX [XI]

No of Attendances, Medical Certificates and cases referred to Hospitals for admission and specialist investigations

State	Period	No. of attendances			No. of medical certificates issued	No. of cases referred to hospitals for		Remarks
		New	Old	Total		Admission	Specialist investigations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi . . . upto	31-3-55 1955-56 1956-57	73,788* 94,354 1,01,196	3,64,084* 4,15,027 4,15,005	11,65,414* 5,09,381 5,16,201	2,43,271 1,16,043 1,23,006	1,426 778 1,028	23,499 6,591 11,123	*Break up in new and old attendances relates to 1954-55 only.
Punjab . . . upto	31-3-55 1955-56 1956-57	2,76,202 1,39,899 1,41,494	4,01,218 2,38,695 2,47,589	6,87,420 3,78,594 3,89,083	58,170 35,610 41,527	998 631 714	9,697 5,164 5,863	
Madhya Pradesh . . .	23-1-55 to 31-3-55 1955-56 1956-57	19,785 1,12,080 1,19,987	84,495 6,53,619 7,27,772	1,04,280 7,65,699 8,47,759	5,514 84,198 1,79,568	319 1,671 1,676	3,410 21,686 17,605	
Uttar Pradesh . . . upto	31-3-55 1955-56 1956-57	1,49,208* 1,42,727 1,62,239	7,89,503* 7,09,038 8,39,879	23,93,311* 8,51,765 10,02,118	6,35,774 2,08,862 2,39,125	4,000 2,439 1,258	15,824 7,680 10,827	*Break-up in new and old attendances relates to 1954-55 only.
Bombay (Vidharba areas) . . .	11-7-54 to 31-3-55 1955-56 1956-57	35,318 44,113 41,365	1,24,725 2,40,162 2,20,058	1,60,043 2,84,275 2,61,423	20,528 2,77,652 2,13,773	510 797 1,015	1,467 1,608 3,131	
Greater Bombay@ . . .	1955-56 1956-57†	7,74,853 7,52,080	21,06,552 20,36,166	28,81,405 27,88,246	8,05,535 8,54,316	4,670 4,565	80,165 63,771	@Data incomplete. †Data for Feb. and March 1957 not available.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	. . . upto	23-1-55 ^a 31-3-55 ^a 1955-56 ^a 1956-57	18,845 1,73,891 2,94,214	43,921 4,31,991 9,38,008	62,766 1,05,882 12,32,222	5,903 1,37,766 3,86,865	333 2,763 4,712	1,623 11,403 29,176	
Andhra	. . . upto	9-10-55 31-3-56 1956-57	63,877 67,041	1,92,927 2,99,713	2,56,804 3,66,754	59,304 80,632	728 618	2,654 3,233	
Rajasthan	. . . .	2-12-56 to 31-3-57	9,351	31,977	41,328	3,791	128	755	
Kerala	. . . .	16-9-56 31-3-57	18,036	48,463	66,499	9,770	441	1,624	
Calcutta City*	. . . .	1956-57	1,63,877	2,72,525	4,36,402	1,05,757	1,290	11,826	* Incomplete data re- lates to the period from June 1956 to March 1957.
Howrah District*	. . . .	1956-57	2,40,490	3,95,472	6,35,962	2,05,720	938	8,297	
Totals for	Upto	31-3-54 1954-55* 1955-56† 1956-57‡	N.A. 4,61,479 15,45,794	N.A. 16,41,619 49,88,011	24,70,136 21,03,098 65,33,805	5,58,224 4,10,736 17,24,970	3,928 3,658 14,477	26,970 28,550 1,36,951	*Excluding Bombay. †Excluding Calcutta & incomplete for Bombay. ‡Incomplete for Greater Bombay and Calcutta areas.

APPENDIX XII

Daily percentage of incidence of new, old and total attendances.

State	Period	No. of attendances per 100 i. ps. per annum			Average percentage of daily attendances		
		New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	1953-54	131	685	816	0.4	2.3	2.7
	1954-55	147	728	875	0.5	2.4	2.9
	1955-56	189	830	1,019	0.6	2.8	3.4
	1956-57	202	830	1,032	0.7	2.8	3.5
Punjab	1953-54	347	476	823	1.1	1.6	2.7
	1954-55	411	587	998	1.4	1.9	3.3
	1955-56	350	597	947	1.2	2.0	3.2
	1956-57	354	619	973	1.2	2.0	3.2
Rajasthan	1956-57	187	640	827	0.6	2.1	2.7
Madhya Pradesh . .	1954-55	172	737	909	0.6	2.4	3.0
	1955-56	179	1,046	1,225	0.6	3.5	4.1
	1956-57	229	1,186	1,415	0.8	3.9	4.7
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1953-54	141	692	833	0.5	2.3	2.8
	1954-55	149	790	939	0.5	2.6	3.1
	1955-56	137	679	816	0.4	2.3	2.7
	1956-57	108	654	762	0.3	2.2	2.5
Bombay (Vidharba Area) .	1954-55	178	628	806	0.6	2.1	2.7
	1955-56	161	873	1,034	0.5	2.9	3.4
	1956-57	115	611	726	0.4	2.0	2.4
Madras	1954-55	228	532	760	0.7	1.8	2.5
	1955-56	254	630	884	0.8	2.1	2.9
	1956-57	231	736	967	0.8	2.4	3.2
Andhra	1955-56	244	736	980	0.8	2.4	3.2
	1956-57	223	999	1,222	0.7	3.3	4.0
Kerala	1956-57	192	516	707	0.6	1.7	2.3
Average for all areas, (ex- cluding Greater Bombay and Calcutta city & How- rah Distt.)	1953-54	206	618	824	0.7	2.1	2.8
	1954-55	214	667	881	0.7	2.2	2.9
	1955-56	226	723	949	0.7	2.4	3.1
	1956-57	199	785	984	0.7	2.6	3.3

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing incidence of 50 cause groups of sickness in various States

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Tuberculosis respiratory system		Tuberculosis other forms		Syphilis and its sequelae		Gonococcal infection		Dysentery, all forms	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	149	4	45	1	598	15	358	9	3,378	84
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	597	6	111	1	417	4	555	6	8,787	91
Punjab	P	30,000	189	6	54	2	130	4	209	7	4,652	155
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	359	12	65	2	256	9	329	11	1,980	68
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	467	11	86	2	266	7	325	8	3,218	82.5
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	155	12	50	4	145	11	432	33	1,352	104
Madras*	P	33,000	402	12	122	4	574	17	1,010	31	4,616	140
Madras*	S	60,000	861	14	143	2	211	3.5	659	11	4,591	76.5
Andhra	S	24,000	184	8	97	4	249	10	757	31.5	3,548	148
Kerala	S	7,500	142	19	13	2	22	3	56	7.5	181	24
Rajasthan	S	4,000	77	19	15	4	69	17	29	7	185	46
TOTAL		3,76,500	3,582	10	801	2	2,937	8	4,719	12.5	36,488	97

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances p.a. per 1,000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Other infective diseases arising in intestinal tract		Certain diseases common among children		Typhus & other rickettsial diseases		Malaria		Diseases due to helminths	
			6	7	8	9	10					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	31	1	87	2	43	1	2,131	53	50	1
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	82	1	155	2	185	2	18,481	190.5	76	1
Punjab.	P	30,000	137	46	78	3	3	..	18,030	601	342	11
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	42	1	18	1	76	3	6,447	222	42	1
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	61	1.5	79	2	9	..	9,417	241.5	45	1
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	44	3	51	4	1	..	7,101	546	98	8
Madras*	P	33,000	145	4	289	9	10	..	1,392	42	547	16.5
Madras*	S	60,000	72	1	331	5.5	11	..	3,864	64	1,498	25
Andhra	S	24,000	355	15	86	4	53	2	10,103	421	46	2
Kerala	S	7,500	14	2	71	9.5	4	0.5	14	2	461	61.5
Rajasthan	S	4,000	3	1	19	5	..	..	751	188	13	3
TOTAL		3,76,500	986	3	1,264	3	395	1	76,966	204	3,218	8.5

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1,000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February, 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			All other diseases classified infective and parasitic		Malignant neoplasma, all sites		Benign neoplasma, all sites		Allergic disorders		Diseases of thyroid gland	
			11	12	13	14	15					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	3,190	80	8	..	34	1	854	21	18	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	3,110	32	15	..	22	..	1,565	17	11	..
Punjab	P	30,000	2,296	77	4	..	30	1	2,466	82	13	..
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	728	25	9	..	3	..	231	8	5	..
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	452	11	17	..	19	0.5	904	23	42	1
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	329	25	7	1	11	1	888	68	19	1
Madras*	P	33,000	4,665	141	29	1	98	3	1,776	54	19	0.5
Madras*	S	60,000	4,110	68.5	20	..	42	1	1,926	32	41	1
Andhra	S	24,000	937	39	5	..	14	0.5	928	39	17	1
Kerala	S	7,500	325	43.5	7	1	15	2	190	25	..	..
Rajasthan	S	4,000	106	26.5	7	2	6	1.5	122	30.5	1	..
TOTAL		3,76,500	20,248	54	128	0.5	294	1	11,850	31	186	0.5

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1,000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one yer	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Diabetes mellitus		Avitaminosis and other deficiency states		Anaemias		Psychoneuroses and Psychoses		Vascular lesions C.N.S.	
			16	17	18	19	20					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	18	0.5	325	8	646	16	439	11	13	..
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	56	0.5	206	2	1,205	12	178	2	32	..
Punjab	P	30,000	25	1	2,330	78	939	31	271	9	10	..
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	35	1	551	19	1,660	59	847	29	26	1
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	18	0.5	140	3.5	1,013	26	106	3	42	1
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	16	1	909	70	816	63	256	20	8	1
Madras*	P	33,000	113	3	1,978	60	1,584	48	132	4	13	..
Madras*	S	60,000	126	2	2,167	36	1,644	27	108	2	55	1
Andhra	S	24,000	26	1	1,278	53	1,440	60	74	3	28	1
Kerala	S	7,500	14	2	335	45	917	122	12	2	2	..
Rajasthan	S	4,000	4	1	125	31	289	72	32	8	2	0.5
TOTAL		3,76,500	451	1	10,344	27	12,153	32	2,455	6.5	231	0.5

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New attendances' p.a. per 1,000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April, 1956 to February, 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Diseases of eye		Diseases of ear and mastoid process		Rheumatic fever		Chronic rheumatic heart diseases		Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases	
			21	22	23	24	25					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	5,296	132	2,542	64	17	..	22	0.5	6	..
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	8,206	85	1,981	20	114	1	15	..	32	..
Punjab	P	30,000	8,683	289	3,066	102	15	0.5	18	1	12	..
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	1,089	37.5	453	16	493	17	16	0.5	14	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	2,624	67	1,071	27	164	4	73	2	13	..
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	1,278	98	393	30	22	2	4	..	..	..
Madras *	P	533,000	3,692	112	1,545	47	134	4	48	1	29	1
Madras *	S	60,000	5,097	85	2,181	36	428	7	141	2	45	1
Andhra	S	24,000	1,840	77	643	27	142	6	111	5	40	2
Kerala	S	7,500	213	28	58	8	255	34	54	7	8	1
Rajasthan	S	4,000	489	122	131	33	30	7.5	4	1	..	..
TOTAL		3,76,500	38,507	102	14,064	37	1,814	5	516	1	199	0.5

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for number of New attendances.

b Stands for number of New attendances p.a. per 1,000 employees.

*Data relates to the period from April, 1956 to February, 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Hypertensive disease		Diseases of veins		Acute nasopharyngitis (Common cold)		Acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis		Influenza	
			26	27	28	29	30					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	36	1	332	8	9,041	226	5,287	132	877	22
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	14	..	428	4	13,720	141	3,133	32	4,278	44
Punjab	P	30,000	34	1	209	7	13,719	457	9,489	316	1,789	60
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	50	2	56	2	4,022	139	2,365	8.15	369	13
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	35	1	456	12	6,637	170	2,454	63	1,115	29
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	12	1	91	7	2,316	178	979	75	1,458	112
Madras *	P	33,000	87	3	518	16	4,933	149.5	2,899	88	7,506	227.5
Madras *	S	60,000	132	2	533	9	6,272	104.5	3,913	65	10,818	180
Andhra	S	24,000	100	4	79	3	3,210	134	863	36	3,152	131
Kerala	S	7,500	12	2	37	5	516	69	321	43	1,247	166
Rajasthan	S	4,000	6	1.5	40	10	730	182.5	502	100.5	31	8
TOTAL		3,76,500	518	1	2,779	7	65,116	173	32,105	85	32,640	87

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P 'Stands for Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1000 employees'.

*Data relates to the period from April, 1956 to February, 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group of No.—Brief Description									
			Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis		Other respiratory		Diseases of stomach and duodenum	
			31	32	33	34	35					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	94	2	7,589	190	1	..	312	8	4,399	110
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	510	5	12,237	126	225	2	502	5	7,829	81
Punjab	P	30,000	158	5	10,207	340	..	..	956	32	5,426	181
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	52	2	2,668	92	16	0.5	677	24	2,916	100.5
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	116	3	6,911	177	13	..	287	7	4,595	118
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	87	7	4,709	362	2	..	337	26	1,971	152
Madras *	P	33,000	461	14	8,749	265	60	2	1,745	53	5,089	154
Madras *	S	60,000	322	5	9,147	152	146	2	2,963	49	8,026	134
Andhra	S	24,000	48	2	5,879	245	4	..	454	19	5,553	231
Kerala	S	7,500	26	3.5	3,569	476	..	..	323	43	1,174	156.5
Rajasthan	S	4,000	44	11	1,040	260	..	..	123	31	432	108
TOTAL		3,76,500	1,918	5	72,705	193	477	1	8,679	23	47,410	126

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Appendicitis		Hernia of abdominal cavity		Diarrhoea and enteritis		Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts		Other diseases of digestive system	
			36	37	38	39	40					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	140,000	41	1	68	2	2,094	52	24	0.5	5,244	131
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	148	1.5	62	1	4,741	49	63	1	9,539	98
Punjab	P	30,000	82	3	36	1	3,340	111	106	3.5	9,415	314
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	15	0.5	58	2	1,170	40	52	2	5,195	179
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	53	1	41	1	2,442	63	83	2	5,156	132
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	59	5	13	1	1,243	96	43	3	3,620	278
Madras *	P	33,000	129	4	189	6	3,894	118	157	5	7,550	229
Madras *	S	60,000	104	2	560	9	6,084	101	283	5	10,202	170
Andhra	S	24,000	27	1	34	1	2,058	86	86	4	4,761	198
Kerala	S	7,500	10	1	10	1	258	34	9	1	1,353	180
Rajasthan	S	4,000	8	2	4	1	92	23	5	1	835	209
TOTAL		3,76,500	676	2	1,075	3	27,416	73	911	2.5	62,870	167

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Employees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Nephritis and nephrosis		Diseases of genital organs		Deliveries, complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium		Boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections		Other diseases of skin	
			41	42	43	44	45					
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	13	..	803	20	59	1·5	8,413	210	4,858	121·5
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	106	1	637	6·5	21	..	12,258	126	4,013	41
Punjab	P	30,000	9	..	350	12	22	1	13,866	462	3,162	105
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	25	1	431	15	100	3·5	2,594	89	977	34
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	318	8	720	18·5	229	5	3,483	89	1,934	50
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	37	3	135	10	92	7	2,553	196	748	58
Madras *	P	33,000	157	5	1,423	43	753	23	7,313	222	2,500	76
Madras *	S	60,000	208	3	1,900	32	317	5	8,508	142	4,226	70
Andhra	S	24,000	44	2	637	26·5	223	9	3,200	133	1,952	81
Kerala	S	7,500	5	1	185	35	61	8	1,010	135	615	82
Rajasthan	S	4,000	3	1	106	265	15	4	595	149	402	100·5
TOTAL		3,76,500	925	2·5	7,327	19	1,892	5	63,793	169	25,387	67

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1000 employees'.

* Data relates to the period from April 1956 to February 1957.

State	System of Treatment	No. of Em- ployees deemed to be exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description											
			Arthritis and rheumatism		Diseases of bones and other organs of movement		Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to early infancy		Other specified and ill-defined diseases		Accidents, poisoning and violence		Other local groups	
			46	47	48	49	50	51						
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Delhi	S	40,000	9,953	249	685	17	24	0.5	10,752	269	9,893	247	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	S	97,000	9,730	100	631	65	43	0.5	17,651	182	13,473	139	..	..
Punjab	P	30,000	5,035	168	279	9	5	..	8,859	295	10,928	364	6	..
Bombay (Vidharba State)	S	29,000	6,161	212.5	519	18	14	0.5	1,267	44	3,096	107	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	S	39,000	2,835	73	196	5	86	2	11,899	305	8,164	209	120	3
Madhya Pradesh	P	13,000	2,109	162	102	8	..	..	3,521	271	1,909	147	..	..
Madras *	P	33,000	8,846	268	840	25	14	..	13,556	410	7,544	229	187	6
Madras *	S	60,000	14,915	249	1,014	17	22	..	17,480	291	12,447	207	3	..
Andhra	S	24,000	7,668	319.5	352	15	7	..	16,762	698	4,825	201	473	20
Kerala	S	7,500	1,777	237	319	425	1	..	668	89	983	131	21	3
Rajasthan	S	4,000	584	146	23	6	1	..	497	124	809	202	..	..
TOTAL		3,76,500	69,613	185	4,960	13	217	0.5	1,02,892	273	74,071	197	810	2

S Stands for 'Service System'.

P Stands for 'Panel System'.

a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.

b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances re: annum per 1000 employees'.

* Date relates to the period from April 1956 to February, 1957.

APPENDIX XIV

Sample Survey among Insured Women in respect of Maternity Benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

(i) Total No. of proformas received	314
(ii) Total No. of cases surveyed where confinement took place	302
(iii) No. of confinements which took place in recognised hospitals	93
Percentage of (iii) to (ii)	30.8%
(iv) No. of cases of (iii) where diet was supplied free	84
(v) No. of cases of (iii) where diet was not supplied free	9
(vi) Total No. of days of stay in hospital for the cases in (ii)	715
(vii) Average No. of days of stay in hospital per case of (iii)	7.69 days
(viii) No. of cases at (iii) where medicine had to be purchased from market	9
(ix) No. of cases at (iii) where medicine was not purchased from the market	84
(x) No. of cases where confinement took place at private maternity homes	107
Percentage to (ii)	35.43%
(xi) No. of cases where confinement took place at residences of the insured persons	102
(xii) No. of cases attended by midwives for the cases at (xi)	10
(xiii) No. of cases attended by I.M.Ps. for the cases at (xi)	8
(xiv) No. of cases attended by both I.M.Ps. and midwives for the cases at (xi)	2
(xv) No. of cases at (xi) where the confinement took under private arrangements	82
(xvi) No. of cases which availed of pre-natal care	169
(xvii) No. of cases which did not avail of pre-natal care	133
(xviii) No. of cases which availed of post natal care	120
(xix) No. of cases which did not avail of post natal care	182
(xx) No. of cases which reported that there had been difficulty in obtaining pre-natal or post-natal care	6
(xxi) No. of cases of normal confinement	284
(xxii) No. of cases of abnormal confinement	18
(xxiii) Percentage of abnormal to total confinement	5.96%
(xxiv) No. of cases which reported that there was difficulty in obtaining cash benefits from the Local Offices of the Corporation	17
(xxv) Percentage to the total cases	5.5%

APPENDIX XV

Analysis of incapacity references conducted by the Medical Referees during the year under review 1956-57

State	Area	Total cases dis- posed of	Examined		Not Examined	
			Ft	Unft	Declared off	Failed to attend
Delhi	Delhi	12,852	361	1,220	834	437
Punjab	7 Towns in Punjab	995	102	513	296	84
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1,652	91	615	801	145
	Gwalior	614	27	212	325	50
	Ujjain	469	17	143	255	54
	Ratlam	49	2	20	24	3
	Burhanpur	59	34	16	3	6
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	3,931	491	1,702	1,138	600
	Agra, Lucknow & Saharan- pur	432	21	215	119	77
Bombay	Greater Bombay	31,368	4,042	14,986	4,809	7,531
	Nagpur	3,259	485	1,206	902	666
	Hinganghat & Akola	140	22	100	8	10
West Bengal	Calcutta & Howrah	12,748	822	5,707	2,128	4,091
Madras	Madras City	1,698	185	1,062	262	189
	Coimbatore	3,259	468	1,142	720	929
	Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	35	4	20	10	1
Andhra	Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Sanatnaga	509	99	279	68	63
	6 towns in Andhra	292	23	133	118	18
Kerala	5 towns in Kerala	37	6	15	13	3
Rajasthan	6 towns in Rajasthan	62	8	45	7	2
Total		64,400	7,310	29,351	12,840	14,959
Percentage			11.34%	45.53%	19.91%	23.21%

APPENDIX XVI

Amount paid to various State Governments as Corporation's Share for the provision of medical care in 1956-57

Name of the State	Amount Paid			Remarks
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi	1,00,000	0	0	For the period 1-1-56 to 31-3-56 (on account payment).
"	2,20,000	0	0	For the period 1-4-56 to 31-12-56 (on account payment).
"	90,000	0	0	For the period 1-1-57 to 31-3-57 (on account payment).
Punjab	45,000	0	0	For the period 1-1-55 to 31-3-55 (on account payment).
"	90,000	0	0	For the period 1-1-56 to 31-3-56 (on account payment).
"	63,500	0	0	For the period 1-4-56 to 30-6-56 (on account payment).
"	57,000	0	0	For the period 1-7-56 to 30-9-56 (on account payment).
"	1,00,000	0	0	For the period 1-10-56 to 31-3-57 (on account payment).
Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	0	0	For the period 1-1-56 to 31-3-56 (provisional payment).
"	1,31,000	0	0	For the period 1-4-56 to 30-6-56 (on account payment).
"	1,70,000	0	0	For the period 1-7-56 to 30-9-56 (on account payment).
"	3,24,000	0	0	For the period 1-10-56 to 31-3-57 (provisional payment).
Madhya Bharat	1,74,000	0	0	For the period 1-10-54 to 31-3-55 (provisional payment).
"	1,72,000	0	0	For the period 1-4-55 to 30-9-55 (on account payment).
Madhya Pradesh	3,00,000	0	0	Against the total expenditure incurred by the former State Govt. of Madhya Bharat on the provision of medical benefit during the year 1955-56. (1-10-55 to 30-3-56).
Madras	69,913	8	6	For the period 1-10-55 to 31-12-55 (on account payment).
"	2,16,715	0	0	For the period 1-1-56 to 31-3-56 (on account payment).
"	85,348	2	0	Balance paid for the year 1955-56 (Full and final payment).
"	1,26,000	0	0	For the period 1-4-56 to 30-9-56
	2,22,131	5	0	(Full and final payment).
Andhra	49,385	8	0	Final payment for 1955-56.
Hyderabad	23,000	0	0	For the period 1-10-55 to 31-12-55 (provisional payment).
Kerala	60,869	12	0	Full and final payment for the year 1954-55 from 1-7-54 to 31-3-55 and for the year 1955-56 except leave and pension contributions.
"	64,565	1	0	For the period from April 1956 to October, 1956 (on account payment).
Bombay	40,00,000	0	0	For the year 1955-56 and 1956-57 (provisional payment).

Name of the State	Amount Paid	Remarks
	Rs. A. P.	
West Bengal	15,01,582 0 0	This payment is for :— (i) Full and final payment for the years upto 1954-55 ; (ii) On account payment for the year 1955-56 ; and (iii) For the period 1-4-56 to 30-9-56 (on account payment).
"	9,00,000 0 0	For the period 1-10-56 to 31-12-56 and for the anticipated expenditure for the period 1-1-57 to 31-3-57.
Total	*96,56,010 4 6	

*This excludes the payment of Rs. 528-4-0 to the State Govt. of Andhra mentioned in the Report for the year 1955-56.

APPENDIX XVII

Prescribing of special medicines—Scrutiny of chemists' bills and measures to check excessive and over prescribing

I. Scrutiny of Chemists' Bill.—In the office of the Administrative Medical Officer, when the bills are received from chemists or at the Special Medicines Stores Depot, where medicines are issued on the prescriptions of Insurance Medical Practitioners the prescriptions will be scrutinised.

The following points may be noted:—

- (1) Checking up of individual prescriptions to see (a) it is on the official form; (b) the name of the insured person and his insurance number if already allotted is given; (c) the signature of the Insurance Medical Practitioner or the Specialist and also the rubber stamp is put. *Facsimile signature are not permissible*; (d) the date of issue of the prescription is mentioned; (e) the signature or the thumb impression of the insured person or his representative who has received the medicine from the chemist is given, and; (f) the signature of the chemist, the date of issue by him and his stamp is put on the prescription.
- (2) Sample check of 10 per cent. prescriptions to verify that the insured persons for whom the prescription is issued by the Insurance Medical Practitioner is borne on his list. In case, where an Insurance Medical Practitioner prescribes for insured persons other than on his list, the cost of such prescriptions be debited to his account. (This does not apply to prescriptions issued in case of emergency where any insurance Medical Practitioner in the station can prescribe for any insured person.)
- (3) The medicines prescribed, their make and the price charged should be checked with the corresponding approved list of special medicines.
- (4) Where restrictions are imposed with regard to certain medicines it should be seen that these restrictions are strictly complied, both in prescribing by Insurance Medical Practitioner and dispensing by the chemist.

II. Measures to check over and excessive prescribing.—(1) Each chemist submits monthly, a bill separately for each doctor. A ledger showing the cost of prescribing doctorwise, be maintained in the office of the Administrative Medical Officer. Every month the amount of all bills for prescriptions issued by a particular doctor received from different chemists, to be entered against the name of the doctor. The number of insured persons on the list of that doctor at the beginning of each quarter be also shown.

(2) A quarterly statement of expenditure, doctorwise, along with the number of insured persons on the list of each doctor be sent to the Corporation.

(3) Every month after the chemists' accounts have been compiled doctorwise, the statement will be put up to the Administrative Medical Officer. Such doctors whose cost of prescribing is above the general average of the area should be marked.

(4) The Administrative Medical Officer will write a letter to such panel doctors informing them that cost of their prescribing is going up. A copy of this letter will be endorsed to the Medical Referee.

(5) The Medical Referee, will during his routine and surprise visits, check the medical records maintained at the doctor's clinics to find out any undue rise in hospital the incidence of illness or higher incidence of chronic cases on his list.

(6) If in subsequent months also, the cost of prescribing is high and there is a progressive increase in the amount spent, prescriptions of those doctors should be checked particularly with insurance number to find out the type of medicines provided and whether there are repeat cases.

(7) Number of different spells of illness for a particular insured person or insured persons be noted. The names of all such insured persons be passed on to the Medical Referee.

(8) A statement showing items of special medicines generally prescribed by a panel doctor be also prepared and given to the Medical Referee.

(9) The Medical Referee will check these prescriptions with reference to the medical records with the panel doctors and also the benefit files maintained at the local offices.

(10) The Medical Referee will also make surprise checks at the chemists' shops and prescriptions received from different doctors be checked for a particular period, i.e., 3 to 4 days previous to the inspection. The type of medicines and the quantity prescribed should also be noted. Particular attention be paid to the medicines asked for whether they have any reference to the general pattern of sickness in that period, e.g., free prescribing of anti-malarials in December and January is unusual and should be properly watched and looked into. The Medical Referee will note the insurance number of all such persons and examine their medical records at the doctors' clinics and also certificates received at the local offices during this period to verify whether these are tallied or not.

APPENDIX XVIII

*Amount received as Employees' Contribution and Employers' Special Contribution
(Employers' Special Contribution)*

Months	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Indore	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1956	1,52,549	2,41,679	9,86,744	1,73,460	8,03,663	..	23,58,095
May 1956	2,79,649	2,35,201	13,34,565	5,06,174	1,83,449	..	32,39,038
June 1956	67,719	14,955	1,67,057	94,142	1,70,325	..	5,14,198
July 1956	2,37,495	1,93,157	17,57,527	2,15,494	5,93,762	..	29,97,435
August 1956	2,62,888	2,60,496	8,87,859	4,87,555	10,56,438	..	29,55,236
September 1956	39,875	24,310	1,59,591	51,246	1,67,316	..	4,42,338
October 1956	1,15,279	2,29,552	16,88,906	1,69,120	1,54,291	..	27,44,148
November 1956	3,74,271	2,17,070	10,77,481	6,37,425	10,79,759	..	33,86,006
December 1956	40,268	26,092	1,38,977	49,175	2,03,351	..	4,57,863
January 1957	2,10,360	2,66,542	15,33,572	1,06,149	5,25,223	..	26,41,846
February 1957	2,75,189	3,06,687	11,78,787	6,71,829	11,52,148	33,499	36,18,139
March 1957	61,513	37,745	12,09,692	31,872	2,28,168	16,072	5,85,062
Total—1956-57	21,17,055	22,53,486	1,11,20,758	31,93,641	1,74,04,893	49,571	2,59,39,404
Totals—1954-55	12,00,983	14,80,225	83,23,082	23,10,104	54,75,086	..	1,87,78,480
1955-56	19,00,619	16,30,492	1,02,44,244	25,32,738	62,21,195	..	2,25,29,288
Total upto 31-3-1954	16,48,368	24,44,912	36,10,458	38,65,756	92,14,376	..	3,07,84,270

APPENDIX XVIII—continued

Amount received as Employees' Contribution and Employers' Special Contribution
(Employees Contribution)

Months	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Indore	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April, 1956	2,36,682	2,33,423	13,58,062	2,18,115	5,31,876	..	25,78,158
May 1956	3,27,331	2,15,457	12,33,188	2,16,020	5,53,581	..	25,45,577
June 1956	2,60,329	1,98,137	12,76,645	1,93,512	5,01,785	..	24,30,408
July 1956	2,77,195	2,65,947	14,08,181	2,66,541	5,04,619	..	27,22,483
August 1956	3,10,335	2,74,359	11,11,450	2,00,508	4,49,695	..	26,46,347
September 1956	2,53,998	2,32,592	13,28,311	2,20,790	5,51,299	..	25,86,990
October 1956	2,87,395	3,08,537	13,37,321	2,43,523	4,91,097	..	26,67,873
November 1956	3,25,195	2,65,497	12,32,459	3,25,453	5,11,079	..	26,59,683
December 1956	3,62,320	2,59,547	14,10,266	3,18,695	5,12,334	..	28,63,162
January 1957	2,70,949	3,03,545	15,00,022	3,30,356	5,51,639	..	29,56,511
February 1957	2,03,625	2,77,597	12,06,925	4,15,631	5,12,452	1,19,353	27,35,593
March 1957	2,42,547	2,58,069	12,67,401	5,40,449	4,81,225	1,20,358	28,10,049
Total—1956-57	33,57,911	30,92,707	1,59,70,231	33,89,593	61,52,681	2,39,711	22,02,834
Total—1955-56	30,96,760	20,63,002	1,44,61,287	14,06,021	29,34,220	..	2,39,61,290
“ 1954-55	17,62,039	20,76,193	57,61,872	1,03,479	22,730	..	97,26,312
Total upto 31-3-1954	24,86,257	41,80,502	..	..	..	..	66,66,759

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing total number of legal cases filed by the Regional Offices under various Sections and recoveries effected for the Year 1956-57

Region	Under Sec. 73D	Amount involved	Under Sec. 75	Amount involved	Under Sec. 85	Amount recovered			
						U/s 73D		U/s 75	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Delhi	161	₹72,487 13 0	86	61,254 2 0	13	33,469 8 3	18,029 5 0		
Bombay	336	1,90,265 13 1	82	1,25,189 15 0	133	97,627 0 0	2,83,108 6 0		
Calcutta	114	1,35,862 1 3	56	22,785 1 0	63	51,722 4 6	Nil		
Kanpur	58	₹38,270 8 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	34,814 15 0	3,075 6 6		
Madras	214	1,05,310 14 0	69	62,725 10 6	Nil	83,143 4 0	35,667 6 0		

APPENDIX XX

Brief particulars in respect of Sickness Benefit in the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57

State	Period	No. of fresh spells of sickness commencing	No. of such spells p. a. per employee	No. of benefit days (Lakhs)	No. of benefit days per annum per employee	Amount of sickness benefit paid (Rupees in lakhs)	Amount of benefit p. a. per employee Rs.	Average daily S. benefit rate Rs.	No. of benefit days per spell	Amount of benefit per spell Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	2.24	5.6	4.69	11.7	2.09	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	2.49	6.2	5.31	13.3	2.13	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	33.483	0.84	2.82	7.1	5.90	14.8	2.09	8.4	17.6
	1956-57	33.330	0.83	2.81	7.0	5.89	14.7	2.10	8.4	17.7
Punjab	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	0.03	0.8	0.04	1.0	1.33	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	0.56	1.8	0.90	2.8	1.61	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	7.676	0.24	0.57	1.8	0.97	3.0	1.70	7.3	12.6
	1956-57	9.881	0.33	0.61	2.0	1.16	3.9	1.90	6.2	11.7
Rajasthan	1956-57	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Madhya Pradesh	1955-56	13.847	0.63	1.50	6.9	2.45	11.2	1.63	10.8	17.7
	1956-57	39.044	0.78	3.81	7.1	6.47	12.0	1.70	10.0	16.6
Uttar Pradesh	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	5.72	7.2	10.43	13.0	1.82	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	6.12	7.7	10.93	13.7	1.79	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	41.617	0.52	4.90	6.1	8.02	10.0	1.64	11.8	19.5
	1956-57	55.970	0.67	4.83	5.8	7.98	9.5	1.65	8.6	14.3
Bombay (Nagpur, Akola & Hinganghat)	1955-56	18.902	0.86	2.00	9.1	3.07	14.0	1.54	11.1	17.1
	1956-57	14.898	0.65	1.53	6.7	2.31	10.0	1.51	10.3	15.7
Bombay (Greater Bombay)	1955-56	1,74,979	0.54	15.52	4.8	35.33	11.0	2.28	8.9	20.2
	1956-57	3,21,560	0.68	25.32	5.4	57.18	12.2	2.26	7.9	17.8
West Bengal	1956-57	1,15,599	0.58	8.79	4.4	14.57	7.2	1.66	7.6	12.6
Andhra	1955-56	1,060	0.42	1.10	4.0	0.16	6.4	1.60	9.3	14.9
	1956-57	19,223	0.91	1.16	5.5	1.88	9.0	1.62	6.1	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras . .	1955-56	12,682	0.81	1.65	6.9	1.45	9.2	1.33	8.6	11.5
	1956-57	53,972	0.81	4.67	7.0	6.86	10.2	1.47	8.7	12.7
Kerala . .	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals and	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	7.99	6.4	15.16	12.1	1.90	N.A.	N.A.
averages for all	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	9.17	6.1	17.14	11.4	1.87	N.A.	N.A.
the areas	1955-56	3,04,246	0.5	28.50	5.3	57.35	10.7	2.01	9.4	18.9
	1956-57	6,63,477	0.67	53.53	5.4	104.30	10.6	1.95	8.1	15.8

APPENDIX XXI

Brief particulars in respect of payments of Maternity Benefits in years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57

State	Period	No. of cases	No. of benefit days	Amount of benefit paid Rs.	Amount paid per case Rs.
Delhi	1953-54	40	N.A.	2,403	60
	1954-55	53	N.A.	3,791	72
	1955-56	31	3,136	2,959	95
	1956-57	54	4,003	3,950	73
Punjab	1953-54	..	..	..	..
	1954-55	25	N.A.	1,702	68
	1955-56	19	1,901	1,908	100
	1956-57	12	1,229	1,704	142
Rajasthan . . .	1956-57	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh . .	1955-56	113	6,874	9,078	80
	1956-57	386	26,668	36,334	94
Uttar Pradesh . .	1953-54	28	N.A.	1,984	70
	1954-55	13	N.A.	1,432	110
	1955-56	16	1,205	2,087	130
	1956-57	20	1,278	1,442	72
Bombay Nagpur, Akola, Hinganghat).	1955-56	92	7,900	9,437	103
	1956-57	61	5,792	6,395	105
Bombay (Greater Bombay)	1955-56	1,038	81,818	1,52,208	147
	1956-57	1,494	1,20,273	2,22,247	149
West Bengal . . .	1956-57	308	19,031	25,318	82
Andhra	1955-56	22	481	721	33
	1956-57	331	28,297	31,026	96
Madras	1955-56	469	30,540	35,785	76
	1956-57	819	81,038	85,321	104
Kerala	1956-57	..	..	..	..
Total	1953-54	68	N.A.	4,387	65
	1954-55	91	N.A.	6,925	76
	1955-56	1,800	1,33,855	2,14,183	119
	1956-57	3,485	2,87,609	4,13,737	119

APPENDIX XXII

Brief particulars in respect of payments of Temporary Disablement Benefit in the years 1953-54 to 1956-57

State	Period	No. of spells admitted	No. of spells p. a. per employee	No. of benefit days	No. of benefit days p.a. per employee	Amount of benefit paid (in thousands of Rs.).	Amount paid p. a. per employee Rs.	No. of benefit days per spell	Amount of benefit per spell Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	33,467	0.84	61	1.53	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	32,433	0.81	65	1.62	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	1,461	0.04	33,311	0.83	60	1.49	23	41
	1956-57	2,774	0.07	36,800	0.92	68	1.70	13	25
Punjab	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	19,003	0.32	13	0.46	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	12,984	0.41	19	0.61	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	1,176	0.04	16,756	0.52	28	0.87	14	24
	1956-57	1,460	0.05	18,563	0.62	28	0.93	13	20
Rajasthan	1956-57	100	0.02	1,161	0.29	3	0.75	12	30
Madhya Pradesh	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	547	0.06	1	0.10	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	1,387	0.03	26,907	0.54	43	0.85	19	31
	1956-57	1,521	0.03	40,552	0.80	68	1.31	27	45
Uttar Pradesh	1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	46,123	0.58	82	1.02	N.A.	N.A.
	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	51,036	0.64	90	1.13	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	2,793	0.04	50,926	0.61	80	0.95	18	29
	1956-57	2,705	0.03	68,375	0.70	105	1.08	25	39
Bombay (Nagpur, Akola, & Hinganghat).	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	8,186	0.51	14	0.85	N.A.	N.S.
	1955-56	783	0.04	17,011	0.77	23	1.05	22	30
	1956-57	570	0.02	14,747	0.51	23	0.79	26	40
Bombay (Greater Bombay)	1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	90,687	0.42	200	0.93	N.A.	N.A.
	1955-56	19,212	0.05	3,39,299	0.79	759	1.76	17	38
	1956-57	16,240	0.03	3,09,919	0.66	689	1.47	19	42
West Bengal	1955-56	2,839	0.02	57,646	0.40	95	0.66	20	33
	1956-57	6,974	0.03	1,59,404	0.69	270	1.17	23	39

1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra				1955-56	512	0.04	6,631	0.33	10	0.50	13	20
				1956-57	783	0.03	15,071	0.63	22	0.92	19	28
Madras				1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	889	0.15	1	0.17	N.A.	N.A.
				1955-56	1,832	0.05	20,731	0.40	27	0.50	11	15
				1956-57	1,991	0.02	48,434	0.48	78	0.77	24	39
Kerala				1956-57	136	0.01	3,529	0.21	5	0.30	26	37
Total				1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	88,593	0.60	156	1.05	N.A.	N.A.
				1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	1,96,762	0.49	390	0.97	N.A.	N.A.
				1955-56	31,995	0.04	5,68,718	0.65	1,125	1.28	18	35
				1956-57	35,254	0.03	7,16,555	0.66	1,359	1.24	20	39

APPENDIX XXIII
Brief particulars in respect of payment of Dependants Benefit.

Implemented areas of the State of	Period	No. of death cases admitted.	Amount paid Rs.
Delhi upto	1954-55	10	8,469
	1955-56	1	4,107
	1956-57	2	8,846
Punjab upto	1954-55	9	8,280
	1955-56	1	5,929
	1956-57	2	6,466
Rajasthan	1956-57	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1954-55	..	..
	1955-56	1	1,222
	1956-57	..	944
Uttar Pradesh upto	1954-55	11	8,061
	1955-56	3	6,719
	1956-57	3	7,644
Bombay, (Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat)	1954-55	..	..
	1955-56	1	302
	1956-57	2	1,562
Bombay (Greater Bombay)	1954-55	10	282
	1955-56	45	19,623
	1956-57	30	42,659
West Bengal	1955-56	..	..
	1956-57	13	7,871
Andhra	1955-56	1	248
	1956-57	5	3,824
Madras	1955-56	..	..
	1956-57	1	451
Kerala	1956-57	..	..
Total upto	1954-55	40	25,092
	1955-56	53	38,150
	1956-57	58	80,267

APPENDIX XXIV
Brief particulars in respect of payments of Permanent Disablement Benefit.

Implemented areas of the State of	Period	No. of beneficiaries at the end of the year	No. of cases admitted	Amount paid, Rs.	P. D. B. cases per 1000 employees
Delhi upto	1954-55	220	220	21,030	..
	1955-56	366	146	27,245	3.7
	1956-57	508	142	43,370	3.6
Punjab upto	1954-55	51	51	3,772	..
	1955-56	74	23	7,077	0.8
	1956-57	112	38	10,430	1.3
Rajasthan	1956-57	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1954-55	..	..	..	..
	1955-56	36	36	679	0.7
	1956-57	81	45	4,977	0.9
Uttar Pradesh upto	1954-55	176	176	24,126	..
	1955-56	333	57	22,408	0.7
	1956-57	314	81	25,425	0.8
Bombay (Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat).	1954-55	1	1	..	..
	1955-56	21	20	1,607	0.9
	1956-57	23	2	1,954	0.1
Bombay (Greater Bombay)	1955-56	635	635	24,624	1.4
	1956-57	[1,282	647	93,126	1.4
West Bengal	1955-56	23	23	51	0.2
	1956-57	132	109	8,864	0.5
Andhra	1955-56	6	6	..	0.3
	1956-57	26	20	1,752	0.8
Madras	1955-56	21	21	473	0.4
	1956-57	78	57	3,015	0.6
Kerala	1956-57	..	..	..	..
Total upto	1954-55	448	448	48,928	..
	1955-56	[1,415	967	84,164	1.6
	1956-57	2,556	1,144	19,29,13	1.2

APPENDIX

No. of insured persons in implemented areas in each

State	April 1956	May 1956	June 1956	July 1956	August 1956
I	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	48,967	50,991	50,232	53,739	52,329
Punjab	42,648	45,570	45,232	47,856	46,086
Rajasthan*					
Madhya Pradesh	60,638	63,853	60,677	62,118	63,368
Uttar Pradesh	1,29,697	1,31,526	1,31,622	1,32,810	1,32,176
Bombay (Nagpur, Akola, Hinganghat)	24,793	31,255	32,408	33,051	32,527
Bombay (Great Bombay)	5,50,936	5,75,798	5,21,180	5,36,619	5,21,557
West Bengal	2,93,805	2,64,430	2,69,547	2,69,420	2,88,697
Andhra	32,747	29,303	32,141	30,951	32,515
Madras	94,698	97,530	99,053	1,01,003	99,555
Kerala* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

*The Scheme was extended to Alleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Ernakulam and Alwaye areas of Kerala State from 16th September 1956 and to Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali (Marwar) and Bhilwara areas of Rajasthan from 2nd December, 1956.

XXV

State at the end of each month in 1956-57

September 1956	October 1956	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55,054	55,511	58,553	56,364	58,740	56,451	58,327
48,773	46,272	48,303	44,916	48,015	45,479	47,519
..	..	..	13,048	13,939	14,666	15,091
65,469	63,797	65,002	66,204	71,533	71,064	71,823
1,33,227	1,37,334	1,40,117	1,40,318	1,38,991	1,41,687	1,41,462
32,872	36,059	34,750	35,452	30,800	31,445	32,774
5,45,775	5,20,460	5,30,311	5,03,496	5,10,351	5,08,218	5,26,875
2,87,216	2,75,295	2,80,718	2,53,004	2,78,003	2,87,165	2,70,184
33,025	32,339	32,945	31,877	34,866	34,366	35,041
1,01,587	1,34,724	1,39,108	1,39,871	1,42,682	1,41,756	1,43,219
27,542	27,841	29,150	29,758	30,578	31,791	32,191

APPENDIX

Invest

As on 31-3-1954

As on

Particulars of Securities	Face value of Securities	Cost Price of the Securities	Face value of Securities
I	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs.
<i>General</i>			
3% Loan 1957	35,30,500	35,00,008 11 10	50,43,500
3% Loan 1958]	40,46,200	39,99,968 3 3	50,46,200
3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61	20,70,600	19,99,973 5 2	74,80,600
	27,49,700	26,49,835 14 11	
2½% Loan 1960	26,63,300	24,99,966 7 7	50,35,300
2½% Loan 1961	35,59,200	32,31,100 12 1	35,59,200
2½% Loan 1962	37,34,000	34,47,779 15 1	76,80,300
3% Loan 1963-65	21,40,900	20,00,004 6 6	67,14,800
3% Loan 1964	2,45,000	2,27,976 1 3	31,16,400
3½ National Plan Loan 1964			40,52,700
3% Loan 1966-68	4,91,000	4,48,752 5 1	4,91,000
3½ National Plan Bonds (1st issue) 1961	35,62,300	34,99,959 12 0	35,62,300
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	13,25,500	2,84,745 3 7	2,33,500
2½% Loan 1976	2,35,000	1,97,136 6 0	8,300
3½ National plan Bonds (2nd series) 1965 . . . . .	..	..	..
4% Loan 1960-70 . . . . .	..	..	..
3½ National Plan Bonds (3rd series) 1967 . . . . .	..	..	..
3½% Loan 1974 . . . . .	..	..	..
	2,93,53,200	2,79,87,207 8 4	5,20,24,100
<i>Employees' State Insurance</i>			
2½% Loan 1961	7,000	6,340 0 6	7,000
2½% Loan 1962	3,000	2,762 0 3	3,000
3% Loan 1964	70,200	65,327 5 0	70,200
3% Funding Loan 1966-68	1,800	1,647 3 0	1,800
3% Conversion Loan 1946	29,900	24,760 15 0	29,900
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	68,300	59,122 3 0	1,60,300
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	..	..	18,600
Postal National Savings Certificates	1,72,545	1,72,545 0 0	2,73,135
	3,52,745	3,32,504 10 9	5,63,935

XXVI

ments

31-3-1955			As on 31-3-1956			As on 31-3-1957								
Cost price of the Securities			Face value of Securities			Cost price of the Securities			Face value of Securities			Cost price of the Securities		
5			6			7			8			9		
Rs. As. P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P.		
<i>Cash Balance</i>														
49,67,516 10 0			49,43,500			49,67,516 10 0			..			..
49,59,112 10 0			50,46,200			49,59,112 10 0			50,46,200			49,59,112 10 0		
72,27,928 12 0			1,00,16,000			97,11,036 2 0			1,00,16,000			97,11,036 2 0		
47,34,937 2 0			53,77,600			50,62,589 13 0			53,77,600			50,62,589 13 0		
32,24,567 8 6			35,59,200			32,24,567 8 6			56,84,100			52,12,677 1 6		
70,72,414 6 0			1,05,40,400			97,55,436 5 0			1,32,19,900			1,22,75,841 0 0		
62,62,974 0 0			82,11,100			76,70,170 13 0			1,05,39,000			98,67,112 10 0		
29,18,537 8 0			31,16,400			29,18,537 8 0			31,16,400			29,18,537 8 0		
39,99,979 1 3			81,83,500			80,75,247 8 9			1,85,45,500			1,82,99,891 10 9		
4,45,024 14 6			15,16,000			13,92,923 5 6			23,78,600			21,97,238 9 6		
34,99,959 12 0			66,32,100			65,64,003 14 0			66,32,100			65,64,003 14 0		
2,02,652 15 0			4,90,700			4,33,975 10 0			9,60,700			8,44,031 14 0		
6,898 15 0			..			..			..			..
..			1,46,98,700			1,44,86,036 6 6			1,80,83,700			1,78,16,019 3 6		
..			3,36,400			3,42,318 4 0			45,55,000			45,97,549 12 0		
..			..			..			71,41,100			70,33,983 8 0		
..			..			..			28,33,800			27,93,064 2 0		
4,95,21,604 2 3			8,27,67,800			7,95,63,472 6 3			11,41,29,700			11,01,53,589 6 3		
<i>Corporation Provident Fund</i>														
6,336 7 0			7,000			6,336 7 0			7,000			6,336 7 0		
2,746 10 0			3,000			2,746 10 0			3,000			2,746 10 0		
65,060 8 0			70,200			65,060 8 0			70,200			56,060 8 0		
1,632 4 0			1,800			1,632 4 0			43,800			40,841 15 0		
24,760 15 0			29,900			24,760 15 0			29,900			24,760 15 0		
1,38,759 11 0			2,08,000			1,81,369 1 0			2,08,000			1,81,369 1 0		
15,457 6 0			89,600			73,887 14 0			2,59,500			2,14,586 5 0		
2,73,135 0 0			3,01,635			3,01,635 0 0			3,88,635			3,88,635 0 0		
5,27,888 13 0			7,11,135			6,57,428 11 0			10,10,035			9,24,226 13 0		

I	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs.
<i>Repairs and Maintenance</i>			
2½% Loan 1961	14,000	12,679 15 0	14,000
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	15,700	13,590 5 0	15,700
Postal National Savings Certificates	13,650	13,650 0 0	13,650
3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	..	..	17,900
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	..	..	..
	43,350	39,920 4 0	61,250
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund</i>			
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	13,800	11,945 10 0	13,800
3% Conversion Loan . . . . .	..	..	15,600
Postal National Savings Certificates	24,270	24,270 0 0	24,270
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	..	..	..
	38,070	36,215 10 0	53,670
<i>Dependants' Benefits</i>			
3% Loan 1964	71,100	66,131 1 0	71,100
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	64,500	55,832 13 0	64,500
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	..	..	1,16,800
	1,35,600	1,21,963 14 0	2,52,400
<i>Permanent Disablement Benefi</i>			
3% Loan 1964	88,700	82,500 15 0	88,700
3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . . .	..	..	3,32,400
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	..	..	91,300
	2,84,200	2,51,730 10 0	7,07,900
Grand Total	3,02,07,165	2,87,69,542 9 1	5,36,63,255

5			6			7			8			9		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Reserve Fund of Buildings</i>														
12,672	12	0	14,000	12,672	12	0	14,000	12,672	12	0	14,000	12,672	12	0
13,590	5	0	15,700	13,590	5	0	15,700	13,590	5	0	15,700	13,590	5	0
13,650	0	0	13,650	13,650	0	0	13,650	13,650	0	0	13,650	13,650	0	0
14,521	6	0	17,900	14,521	6	0	17,900	14,521	6	0	17,900	14,521	6	0
..			..	..			..	..			19,200	15,900	0	0
54,434	7	0	61,250	54,434	7	0	80,450	70,334	7	0				
<i>Accounts of Buildings</i>														
11,945	10	0	13,800	11,945	10	0	13,800	11,945	10	0	13,800	11,945	10	0
12,655	8	0	15,600	12,655	8	0	15,600	12,655	8	0	15,600	12,655	8	0
24,270	0	0	24,270	24,270	0	0	24,270	24,270	0	0	24,270	24,270	0	0
..			..	..			17,400	14,409	6	0				
48,871	2	0	53,670	48,871	2	0	71,070	63,280	8	0				
<i>Reserve Fund—Accounts</i>														
65,894	8	0	71,100	65,894	8	0	71,100	65,894	8	0	71,100	65,894	8	0
55,832	13	0	64,800	55,832	13	0	64,500	55,832	13	0	64,500	55,832	13	0
97,065	11	0	1,16,800	97,065	11	0	4,48,900	3,72,086	0	0	4,48,900	3,72,086	0	0
2,18,793	0	0	2,52,400	2,18,793	0	0	5,84,500	4,93,813	5	0				
<i>Reserve Fund Account</i>														
82,205	14	0	88,700	82,205	14	0	88,700	82,205	14	0	88,700	82,205	14	0
2,69,659	8	0	3,32,400	2,69,659	8	0	3,32,400	2,69,659	8	0	3,32,400	2,69,659	8	0
1,69,229	11	0	1,95,500	1,69,229	11	0	1,95,500	1,69,229	11	0	1,95,500	1,69,229	11	0
75,874	2	0	91,300	75,874	2	0	13,25,600	10,98,028	13	0	13,25,600	10,98,028	13	0
5,96,969	3	0	7,07,900	5,96,969	3	0	19,42,200	16,19,123	14	0				
5,09,68,560	11	3	8,45,54,155	5,09,68,560	11	3	11,78,17,955	11,33,24,478	5	3				

APPENDIX

*Employees, State Insurance Corporation**the Year Ended**Income*

Heads of Account					Amount			
					Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
By Contributions:—								
Employers' Share only.	.	.	.	.	2,59,39,404	3 8		
Employees' Share only.	.	.	.	.	3,22,02,833	10 0		
<i>Total—Contributions.</i>	.	.	.	.			5,81,42,237	13 8
<i>Other Heads of Revenues :—</i>								
Interest and Dividends.	.	.	.	.	..		31,52,949	3 4
Compensations.	.	.	.	.	..
Rents, Rates & Taxes.	.	.	.	.	..		14,837	11 0
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	.	.	.	.	..		13,907	6 9
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	..		50,270	15 3

XXVII

Income and Expenditure Account for

31st March, 1957

Expenditure

Head of Account	Account		
	Ra.	As.	P.
1. Benefits to insured persons and their families.	Ra.	As.	P.
<i>A—Medical Benefits.</i>			
(i) Payments to State Government etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	96,56,538	8	6
<i>Total A—Medical Benefits.</i>	96,56,538	8	6
<i>B—Cash Benefits.</i>			
(1) Sickness Benefits.	1,04,29,845	8	3
(2) Maternity Benefits.	4,13,737	7	0
(3) Disablement Benefits.	27,60,776	0	0
(4) Dependants' Benefits.	4,75,885	4	0
<i>Total B—Cash Benefits.</i>	1,40,80,244	3	3
<i>C—Other Benefits.</i>			
(1) Provision of Artificial limbs.	252	8	3
(2) Medical Board.	21,663	12	0
(3) Fees paid for postmortem examination of insured persons.	57	11	0
(4) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages.	10,000	0	3
(5) Miscellaneous.	2,352	14	0
<i>Total C—Other Benefits.</i>	34,326	13	6
<i>Total 1—Benefits to insured persons and their families.</i>	2,37,71,109	9	3
2. Administration Expenses.			
<i>A—Superintendence.</i>			
(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	3,731	3	0
(2) Principal Officers.	1,49,429	15	0
(3) Other Officers.	5,22,701	0	0
(4) Ministerial Establishment.	14,64,435	15	6
(5) Class IV Servants.	1,98,451	6	6
(6) Contingencies.	5,85,010	3	9
<i>Total A—Superintendence.</i>	29,23,759	11	9
<i>B—Field Work</i>			
(1) Officers.	97,743	3	6
(2) Ministerial Establishment.	13,79,875	12	9
(3) Class IV Servants.	2,48,481	9	0
(4) Contingencies.	3,27,829	0	8
<i>Total B—Field Work.</i>	20,53,929	9	11

Rs. As. P.

Total

6,13,74,203 2 0

New Delhi,

Dated

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>C—Other Charges.</i>									
(1) Legal Charges			15,327			12			9
(2) Insurance Courts. . . .			6,874			10			0
(3) Publicity and Advertisement.			7,991			0			0
(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts. . . .			7,714			7			0
(5) Audit Fees.			11,900			0			0
(6) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.			25,763			0			0
<i>Total C—Other Charges.</i>						75,570			13 9
<i>Total 2—Administration Expenses.</i>									50,53,260 3 5
<i>3. Interest on loans.</i>									
Interest paid to the E. S. I. Pro- vident Fund.			34,192			0			0
<i>Less Interest accrued/ received on investments of Provident Fund balances.</i>			28,470			5			5
<i>Total Expenditure on Revenue Account.</i>									2,88,30,091 7 3
<i>To excess of Income over Expendi- diture c/o to Balance Sheet .</i>									3,25,44,111 10 9
<i>Total</i>									6,13,74,203 2 0

(Sd.) V. M. ALBUQUERQUE,
 Director General,
 Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1958

S.O. 772.—The Government of the State of Punjab having nominated, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), Shri R. I. N. Ahooja, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Labour and Employment, Co-operative, Housing, Printing and Stationery and Languages Departments, Chandigarh, as a member representing the said State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri Mangat Rai, I.A.S., the Central Government, in pursuance of the said section 4, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. HI-1(196)/57 dated the 15th March, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members' and sub-heading' (Nominated by the State Governments under Clause (d) of Section 4), for item 11, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Shri R. I. N. Ahooja, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Labour and Employment, Cooperative, Housing, Printing and Stationery and Languages Departments, Chandigarh."

[No. HI-1(196)/57.]

S.O. 773.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Audited Accounts for the year 1955-56 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the Corporation are hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1956

ANNEXURE 'A'

EXPENDITURE

INCOME											
Head of Account			Amount			Head of Account			Amount		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
By Contributions :—						1. Benefits to insured persons and their families.					
Employers' share only.	2,25,29,288	6 8	..			<i>A.—Medical Benefits:</i>					
Employees' share only	2,39,61,290	3 6	..			(i) Payments to State Governments, etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.					
TOTAL—Contributions				4,64,90,578	10 2						
<i>Other Heads of Revenue</i>						<i>Total A.—Medical Benefits.</i>					
Interest and Dividends				20,99,236	3 0	51,10,151 13 9					
Compensations . . .				..			
Rents, Rates and Taxes				15,405	6 0	51,10,151 13 9					
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures				11,957	11 3	<i>B.—Cash Benefits.</i>					
Miscellaneous . . .				27,456	8 6	(1) Sickness Benefits 57,36,468 10 0					
						(2) Maternity Benefits 2,13,122 3 0					
						(3) Disablement Benefits 22,17,063 15 0					
						(4) Dependents' Benefits 3,06,100 0 0					
						<i>Total B.—Cash Benefits.</i>					
						84,72,754 12 0					

Head of Account		Amount	Head of Account		Amount
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C.—Other Benefits.					
			(1) Medical Boards .	13,807 0 0	
			(2) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons.	..	
			(3) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges & /or loss of wages	2,862 3 9	
			(4) Miscellaneous .	13 3 0	
			Total C.—Other Benefits .		16,682 6 9
			TOTAL 1—Benefits to insured persons and their families		1,35,99,589 0 6
TOTAL C/O	4,86,44,634 6 11		TOTAL C/O.		1,35,99,589 0 6
2. Administration Expenses.					
A—Superintendence.					
			(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc. .	9,183 0 9	
			(2) Principal Officers	1,62,824 0 0	
			(3) Other Officers	4,59,666 6 0	
			(4) Ministerial Establishment .	11,90,733 1 0	
			(5) Class IV Servants	1,67,208 10 0	
			(6) Contingencies .	6,96,721 11 6	
			Total A.—Superintendence.		26,86,336 13 3

			<i>B.—Field Work</i>	
	(1) Officers		75,160 11 0	
	(2) Ministerial Estab- lishment	10,88,478 13 0		
	(3) Class IV Servants	2,39,720 10 0		
	(4) Contingencies	3,01,810 2 0		
	<i>Total B—Field Work.</i>		17,05,170 4 0	
	<i>C.—Other Charges.</i>			
	(1) Legal Charges	1,562 6 0		
	(2) Insurance Courts	3,135 11 0		
	(3) Publicity and Ad- vertisement	15,526 11 3		
	(4) Charges for main- taining Banking Accounts	10,669 0 0		
	(5) Audit Fees	10,050 0 0		
	(6) Repairs, Main- tenance and Depre- ciation, etc.	25,962 0 0		
	<i>Total C.—Other Charges.</i>		66,905 12 3	
	<i>Total 2.—Administra- tion Expenses .</i>		44,58,412 13 6	
TOTAL C/O	4,86,44,634 6 11	Total C/O	1,80,58,001 14 0	
	3. Interest on loans			
	Interest paid to the E.S.I. Provident Fund	20,405 0 0		
	Less Interest accrued received on in- vestments of Provident Fund balances.	14,227 2 0	6,177 14 0	
	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		1,80,64,179 12 0	

Head of Account	Amount	Head of Account	Amount
		To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance sheet	3,05,80,454 10 II
TOTAL	<u>4,86,44,634 6 II</u>	TOTAL	<u>4,86,44,634 6 II</u>

NEW DELHI;

Dated, 9th February 1957.

Common Seal
Employees State Insurance Corporation

Sd/V.R. Mahadevan,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Sealed in my presence.

V. M. ALBUQUERQUE,
Director General.

New Delhi, dated the 28th February, 1958.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Balance sheet as at 31st March 1956

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
		Rs.			Rs.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation</i>			<i>Lands and Buildings—</i>		
<i>Provident Fund—</i>			<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>		9,83,167 12 3
<i>ADD</i>	<i>Amount credited during the year</i>	5,27,946 4 0	<i>Additions during the year .</i>		45,000 0 0
		3,20,903 6 0			10,28,167 12 3
		8,48,849 10 0	<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation—</i>		
<i>LESS</i>	<i>Payments made during the year</i>	49,835 6 0	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>		4,565 0 0
		7,99,014 4 0	<i>ADD</i>	<i>Payments made during the year</i>	1,795 0 0
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by Contractors—</i>					6,360 0 0
<i>ADD</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>	16,074 0 0	<i>LESS</i>	<i>Recoveries made during the year</i>	378 6 0
	<i>Deposits received during the year</i>	12,918 0 0			5,981 10 0
		28,992 0 0	<i>Advances of Pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation—</i>		
<i>LESS</i>	<i>Deposits repaid during the year</i>	14,412 8 0	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>		1,310 8 0
		14,579 8 0	<i>ADD</i>	<i>Payments made during the year</i>	11,238 0 0
<i>Deductions from bills payable to other parties—</i>					12,548 8 0
<i>ADD</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>	13 0 0	<i>LESS</i>	<i>Recoveries made during the year</i>	10,990 8 0
	<i>Deductions made during the year</i>	98,736 10 0			1,558 0 0
		98,749 10 0	<i>Advance of T. A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation—</i>		
<i>LESS</i>	<i>Payments made during the year</i>	98,148 6 0	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>		2,334 5 0
		601 4 0	<i>ADD</i>	<i>Payments made during the year</i>	11,036 12 0
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation—</i>					13,371 1 0
<i>ADD</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet .</i>	49,693 4 0			
	<i>Provision made during the year</i>	13,688 12 0			

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT		ASSETS		AMOUNT	
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
(Includes Rs. 1,488-12-0 on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance).		63,382 0 0	LESS	Recoveries made during the year		12,171 11 0	1,199 6 0
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous Advances & Deposits</i>			
As per last balance sheet	55,089 11 0			As per last balance sheet	1,09,623 13 10		
ADD Provision made during the year (Includes Rs. 1,699-4-0 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).	15,349 4 0	70,438 15 0		ADD Payments made during the year	1,04,528 1 0		
					2,14,151 14 10		
				LESS Adjustments made during the year	1,47,640 10 1	66,511 4 19	
<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>				<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>			
As per last Balance sheet	6,01,095 10 0			As per last balance sheet	683 0 6		
ADD Provision made during the year (Includes Rs. 21,008-12-0 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).	11,08,408 12 0			ADD Payments made during the year	1,449 2 0		
	17,09,504 6 0				2,132 2 6		
				LESS Recoveries made during the year	925 15 0	1,206 3 6	
LESS Payments made during the year	84,595 15 0	16,24,908 7 0		<i>Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of securities.</i>			
				As per last balance sheet	91 9 3		
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>				ADD Payments made during the year	3,27,52,000 0 0		
As per last balance sheet	2,20,514 17 0				3,27,52,091 9 3		

<i>ADD</i> Provision made during the year (Includes Rs. 7,260-0-0, on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).	3,13,380 0 0			<i>LESS</i> Adjustments made during the year	3,27,52,091 9 3		
				<i>Loans to the employees for purchase of conveyance.</i>			
	5,33,894 7 0			As per last balance sheet	15,499 2 0		
<i>LESS</i> Payments made during the year	38,476 12 0	4,95,417 11 0		<i>ADD</i> Payments made during the year	31,508 0 0		
					47,007 2 0		
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet.	5,30,55,211 4 11			<i>LESS</i> Loans recovered during the year.	11,455 11 0	35,551 7 0	
<i>ADD</i> Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1955-56.	3,05,80,454 10 11	8,36,35,665 15 10		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due.</i>			
				As per last balance sheet	4,12,230 2 0		
				<i>ADD</i> Interest accrued upto 31-3-56	7,13,739 12 0		
					11,25,969 14 0		
				<i>LESS</i> Adjustments for the previous year.	4,12,230 2 0	7,13,739 12 0	
				<i>Interest on investments accrued but not received.</i>			
				As per last balance sheet	8,487 14 0		
				<i>ADD</i> Interest accrued upto 31-3-1956	10,604 6 0	19,092 4 0	
				<i>Income-tax deduction receivable.</i>			
				Income-tax deduction upto 31-3-1956		15,517 2 0	
				<i>Investments at Cost.</i>			
				(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation.			
				As per last balance sheet.		48,871 2 0	

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(b) <i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>	
		As per last Balance Sheet .	54,434 7 0
		(c) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	5,96,969 3 0
		(d) <i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	2,18,793 0 0
		<i>Remittances</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	..
		ADD Debits adjusted during the year	5,93,68,255 6 6
			5,93,68,255 6 6
		LESS Credits adjusted during the year.	5,93,26,255 6 6
			42,000 0 0
		<i>Cash Balance.</i>	
		(a) <i>Investments.</i>	
		(i) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	5,27,888 13 0
		ADD Investments during the year	1,29,539 14 0
			6,57,428 11 0

Companion seal Employees' State Insurance Corporation	(ii) <i>General Cash Balance.</i>				
	As per last balance sheet . . .	4,95,21,604	2	3	
	Add Investments during the year . . .	3,64,40,634	6	0	
		8,59,62,238	8	3	
	Less Realisation of maturity or sale of investments	63,98,766	2	0	795,63,472 6 3
	(b) <i>Cash Balance.</i>				
	Cash in hand and with Bankers . . .	36,33,514	6	1	8,38,54,415 7 4
TOTAL		8,67,04,008	0	10	TOTAL 8,67,04,008 0 10

Certified that subject to the remarks in the audit note this Balance sheet is in my opinion a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars drawn up and according to the best of my information and explanation given to me and as shown by the books of the Corporation it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation affairs. Information and explanation required have been furnished by the officers of the Corporation and have been found satisfactory except to the extent mentioned in the Audit Report.

Sealed in my presence.

(Sd.) V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer, Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(Sd.) J. N. GUPTA,
Assistant Accounts Officer, O.A.D. (Civil), A.G.C.R., New Delhi.
New Delhi, dated the May 1956.

V. M. ALBUQUERQUE,
Director General,

New Delhi, dated the 28th February, 1958.

[No. F. H I-4(15)57.]

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 774.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri A. V. Venkateswaran, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, to be a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the place of Shri D. S. Nakra, and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. HI-1 (196)/57, dated the 15th March, 1958, namely—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members', for item 5, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri A. V. Venkateswaran, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance."

[No. HI-1(30)/I/58.]

S.O. 775.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri A. V. Venkateswaran, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the place of Shri D. S. Nakra, and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.R.O. 2360, dated the 5th October, 1956, namely—

In the said notification, for item (3), the following item shall be substituted, namely—

"(3) Shri A. V. Venkateswaran, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance."

[No. HI-1(30)/II/58.]

R. M. DOIPHODE, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 776.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June, 1958.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the said rules, after the words "particular Coal field sub-Committee", the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where no member of the Advisory Committee is concerned with the particular coalfield, the Advisory Committee shall appoint a Chairman for that sub-committee".

[No. M-II-1(6)/58.]

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 777.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. C. Bhattacharjee, Junior Labour Inspector of Mines, as an Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

[No. M.I 9(19)58.]

S. RANGASWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 778.—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), became applicable with effect from the 31st July, 1956, to the

factory known as the Associated Power Company Limited, Sheebpur Power Station, P.O. Charanpore, District Burdwan, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the said factory to which the said Act applies and the employees in the establishments specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of that Act shall also apply to the said establishments.

SCHEDULE

- (1) The Associated Powers Co. Ltd., Central Office, Sanctoria, P.O. Dishergarh, District Burdwan.
- (2) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., 9, Panel Grid Sub-station, P.O. Jamuria, District Burdwan.
- (3) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Rana Sub-station, P.O. Charanpore, District Burdwan.
- (4) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Banksimulla 7 and 8 Sub-station, P.O. Charanpore, District Burdwan.
- (5) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Feedar Road Sub-station, P.O. Searsole Rajbari, District Burdwan.
- (6) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Damodarpur Sub-station, P.O. Nandi, District Burdwan.
- (7) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Kenda Sub-station, P.O. Bahula, District Burdwan.
- (8) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Siduli Sub-station, P.O. Siduli, District Burdwan.
- (9) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Kajoragram Sub-station, Upper Kajora Colliery, P.O. Kajoragram, District Burdwan.
- (10) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Luchipur Grid Sub-station, P.O. Kajoragram, District Burdwan.
- (11) The Associated Power Co. Ltd., Satgram Sub-station, P.O. Bogra, Via J. K. Nagar, District Burdwan.

[No. PF.II-9(20)/58.]

S.O. 779.—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), became applicable with effect from the 31st July, 1956, to the factory known as the Dishergarh Power Station (Radhanagar), P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the said factory to which the said Act applies and the employees in the establishments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of that Act shall also apply to the said establishments.

SCHEDULE

- (1) The Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd., Central Office, Sanctoria, P.O. Dishergarh, District Burdwan.
- (2) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Bejdih Sub-station, P.O. Bijdih, District Burdwan.
- (3) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Patmohna Sub-Station, P.O. Bidyanandapur, District Burdwan.
- (4) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Dhemo Main Sub-Station, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan.
- (5) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Burrodhemo Sub-station, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan.
- (6) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Poidih Sub-station, P.O. Sandarchak, District Burdwan.
- (7) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Luchipur Sub-station, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan.
- (8) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Seetalpur Colliery Sub-station, P.O. Dishergarh, District Burdwan.
- (9) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Parbelia Sub-station, P.O. Neuria, District Purulia.

- (10) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Saltore Sub-station, P.O. Saltore, District Purulia.
- (11) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Saltore Island Sub-station, P.O. Saltore, District Purulia.
- (12) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Sanctoria Sub-station, P.O. Dishergarh, District Burdwan.
- (13) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Victoria Sub-station, P.O. Barakar, District Burdwan.
- (14) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Chanch Sub-station, P.O. Chirkunda, District Dhanbad (Bihar).
- (15) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Kumardhubi Grid Sub-station, P.O. Kumardhubi, District Dhanbad (Bihar).
- (16) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Kumardhubi Old Sub-station, P.O. Kumardhubi, District Dhanbad (Bihar).
- (17) The Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd., Dishergarh Grid Sub-station, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan.

[No. PF.II-9(20)/58.]

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 780.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Rules, 1949, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Manohar Kotwal, Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union Bombay, as a member of the Dock Workers Advisory Committee *vice* Shri P. D'Mello, deceased, and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 127, dated the 2nd January 1957, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "*Members representing the dock workers*" in item (4) for the entry "Shri P. D'Mello, General Secretary", the entry "Shri Manohar Kotwal, Secretary" shall be substituted.

[No. Fac. 80(92).]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th April 1958

S.O. 781.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the matter of following applications from Sarvashri Harinarayan Bagchi, Chumar Singh Gurung, Jumman and Ram Jiwan Murai of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

20/1 Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.

APPLICATION No. 3 of 1958: (u/s 33-A)

Harinarayan Bagchi, U.S.L., T. No. 922, Boiler Shop, C.M.E.'s Department, c/o C.P.C. Workers Union, 3 Joykrishna Paul Road, Calcutta-23. *Complainant.*

Vs.

Calcutta Port Commissioners, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta-1—*Opposite Partu.*
In the matter of a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arising out of Reference No. 1 of 1958.

Dated the 9th April, 1958

PRESENT

Shri A. Das Gupta, Sole Member.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. L. Roy of C.P.C. Workers Union—for the complainant.

Shri K. B. Bose, Council, with Shri N. M. Das Gupta, Advocate—for the Port Commissioners.

AWARD

The present application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been filed by Shri Harinarayan Bagchi, U.S.L., T. No. 922, Boiler Shop, complaining that although he had been getting total emoluments of Rs. 91-8-0 and recently the total emoluments have been increased to Rs. 96-8-0, the Administration wrote a letter to the applicant on 28th December, 1957 purporting to reduce his total emoluments and offering the petitioner wages at a reduced rate during the pendency of the adjudication proceedings without the previous permission of the Tribunal.

2. The application is opposed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

3. The facts as transpired at the hearing are that on 28th December 1957 an enquiry was started against the petitioner on the charge of gross misconduct and the petitioner was placed under suspension. In the order that was communicated to the petitioner there was a note that orders regarding subsistence allowance admissible to the petitioner would issue shortly. The petitioner continued under suspension at least till the date when the main adjudication proceedings had concluded. It has been authoritatively decided that suspension pending enquiry is not hit by section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and cannot therefore be the subject matter of an enquiry under section 33-A of the Act. I could understand from Shri A. L. Roy, representative of the petitioner, that it has been the practice of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the last two or three years to pay workmen who are placed under suspension a subsistence allowance equivalent to half the total emoluments of the workman concerned. Prior to the introduction of the subsistence allowance the workmen under suspension were not paid anything. That for the last two or three years subsistence allowance equivalent to half the total emoluments of a workman during the period of his suspension has come to stay as a condition of their service. The main adjudication started before me on the 31st July 1956. The workmen under the Calcutta Port Commissioners did never receive full wages during their suspension period and immediately before the commencement of the main adjudication proceedings, the only payment they were entitled to during the suspension period was 50 per cent of their total normal emoluments. This was offered to the petitioner. Thus there has been no contravention of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

4. The complaint is accordingly rejected. This is my award.

CALCUTTA;

The 9th April, 1958.

A. DAS GUPTA,

Sole Member.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

20/1 Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.

APPLICATION No. 4 of 1958 (U/S 33-A)

Shri Chamar Singh Gurung, Jamadar of the Watchmen, Police Liaison Officer's Deptt. c/o C.P.C. Workers Union, 3 Joykrishna Paul Road, Calcutta-23—*Complainant*.

Vs.

Calcutta Port Commissioners, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta-1—*Opposite Party*.
In the matter of a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arising out of Reference No. 1 of 1956.

Dated the 9th April, 1958

PRESENT

Shri A. Das Gupta, Sole Member.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. L. Roy of C.P.C. Workers Union—for the complainant.

Shri K. B. Bose, Counsel, with Shri N. M. Das Gupta, Advocate—for the Port Commissioners.

AWARD

The present application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act has been filed by one Shri Chamar Singh Gurung, Jamadar of the Watchmen, Police Liaison Officer's Department, Calcutta Port Commissioners, alleging that he had been wrongfully dismissed from service with effect from 2nd August, 1957 during the pendency of the main adjudication proceedings without previous permission of the Tribunal as contemplated by section 33 of the Act.

2. Admittedly, the present applicant was prosecuted under the Bengal Excise Act for being in possession of 60 oz. of illicit distilled liquor and 1 Md. 10 seers of fermented wash for manufacturing illicit liquor and distilling apparatus within the Port Commissioners' premises and was convicted and sentenced on 13th February, 1957 by a first class Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on two counts or in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment. The petitioner pleads that as a Nepali he is permitted by the Government of Nepal to prepare country liquor in his house and in fact when he was on the Military Department and inside the military camp he was permitted by the Government of India as well to prepare liquor for personal consumption. This plea can be of no avail to the petitioner who is living in India and is not in the Military Department. Many of the privileges which the members of the Military Department enjoy are not extended to the non-military people and preparation of country liquor for home consumption may be, as the petitioner alleges, one of these privileges. The petitioner is living in India and must be governed by the laws of India. If really he was entitled to be exempted from the Bengal Excise Act simply because he was a Nepali, the learned Magistrate would have surely given him the benefit. If really the privileges which he claims to have enjoyed as a military man were still available to him, the learned Magistrate would have shown him the consideration. In the petition of complaint the petitioner alleges that he was advised by a clerk in the Liaison Officers Department not to contest the criminal case under Bengal Excise Act. I cannot persuade myself to believe the story and even assuming that the story is correct, the petitioner had no reason to be guided by a clerk and to allow the judgment being passed against him without contest if really he had a good case to secure acquittal. The fact remains that the petitioner manufactured country liquor within the Port Commissioners premises and was found in possession of not only a considerable quantity of country liquor but also implements and ingredients required for manufacturing country liquor. He was convicted by a competent magistrate and thereby he forfeited his right to continue in employment under the Calcutta Port Commissioners. He was rightly dismissed and the dismissal is upheld. It is not disputed that the Port Commissioners did not obtain any permission of the Tribunal for dismissing the petitioner. The mere omission to obtain the previous permission of the Tribunal as contemplated by section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act was only a technical defect and could not reduce the severity of the offence of which the petitioner was found guilty, to entitle the petitioner to any consideration.

3. In the result, the complaint is rejected. This is my award.

CALCUTTA;

The 9th April, 1958.

A. DAS GUPTA,
Sole Member,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

20/1 Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.

APPLICATION No. 5 OF 1958: (u/s 33-A)

Sk. Jumman, Hammerman. T. No. 2315, Wagon Shop. C.M.E.'s Department,
Sonapur Road. c/o C.P.C. Workers Union, 3 Joykrishna Paul Road,
Calcutta-23—Complainant.

Vs.

Calcutta Port Commissioners, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta-1—Opposite Party.
In the matter of a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arising out of Reference No. 1 of 1956.

Dated the 9th April, 1958

PRESENT

Shri A. Das Gupta, Sole Member.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. L. Roy of C.P.C. Workers Union—for the complainant.

Shri K. B. Bose, Counsel, with Shri N. M. Das Gupta, Advocate—for the Port Commissioners.

AWARD

The present application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act has been filed by Sk. Jumman, Hammerman, T. No. 2315, Wagon Shop, alleging that he had been suffering from Tuberculosis and was off duty with effect from 24th April, 1936 and was entitled under the Port Commissioners rules to three *ex-gratia* payments of Rs. 50 each at intervals of six months till he resumed his duty on 24th October, 1957.

2. Admittedly, under the rules of the Port Commissioners a worker suspected of Tuberculosis or suffering from Tuberculosis is entitled to a cash relief of Rs. 50 after he had been on leave without pay for six months and this cash relief may be repeated at intervals of six months three times irrespective of the worker who has been provided with free bed and 4 times in respect of a worker who has not been so provided. The worker is thus entitled to cash relief upto a maximum limit of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in different circumstances as stated above. He is entitled to the benefit only if he had been on leave without pay and first instalment of this benefit is payable to him after he had been on leave without pay at least for six months. It appears that the petitioner was on half pay leave upto 21st June, 1936. He was thus entitled to the first instalment of the *ex-gratia* allowance on 21st December, 1936. He resumed his duties on 26th October, 1957. Thus he was on leave without pay for over a year before he resumed his duty. He was accordingly entitled to two instalments of the *ex-gratia* allowance. He has been paid only one instalment. It has been pleaded on behalf of the Port Commissioners that he could not be paid the second instalment of the *ex-gratia* allowance simply because the petitioner filed his application too late and as the petitioner was to resume his duty shortly after the application, the second instalment of the *ex-gratia* allowance was not recommended. The rules of the Port Commissioners do not indicate that these *ex-gratia* payments were payable to the workers on their application and not otherwise. This *ex-gratia* allowance is payable regularly in instalments at intervals of six months irrespective of any application for such allowance, provided the pre-requisite conditions are fulfilled. The petitioner is accordingly entitled to get the second instalment of the *ex-gratia* allowance of Rs. 50 which was due to him before he resumed his duty.

3. The petitioner denies to have received any pay for the period during which he is said to have been on leave with half pay. I am told that the leave on half pay was granted and that if no payment has been received by the petitioner as yet, the payment will be made to the petitioner on his presentation. I accordingly allow the complaint in part and direct that the petitioner be paid the second instalment of *ex-gratia* allowance of Rs. 50 due to him. The payment must be made within 30 days from the date of publication of this award in the Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 9th April, 1958.

A. DAS GUPTA,
Sole Member.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

20/1 Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.

APPLICATION No. 40 OF 1957 (U/s 33-A)

Ram Jiwan Murai, Khalasie, It. No. 82 K/172 Kantapuker, c/o C.P.C. Workers Union, 3 Joykrishna Paul Road, Calcutta-23—Complainant.

Vs.

Calcutta Port Commissioners, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta-1—Opposite Party.
In the matter of a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arising out of Reference No. 1 of 1956.

Dated, the 10th April, 1958

PRESENT

Shri A. Das Gupta, Sole Member.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. L. Roy of C.P.C. Workers Union—for the complainant.

Shri K. B. Bose, Counsel, with Shri N. M. Das Gupta, Advocate—for the Port Commissioners.

AWARD

The present application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been filed by Shri Ramjiwan Murai, Khalasi, It. No. 82-K/172, Kantapukur, alleging that the Calcutta Port Commissioners have recently directed him to sweep the office and have thereby altered his service conditions during the pendency of the main adjudication proceedings without any express permission of the Tribunal as contemplated by section 33 of the Act.

2. The application is opposed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The Port Commissioners case is that sweeping offices is a part of the duty of the Khalasis at Kantapukur.

3. The main adjudication proceedings started admittedly on the 31st July, 1956 and the award was published on the 30th January, 1958.

4. Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 prohibits, during the pendency of adjudication proceedings in respect of an industrial dispute, alteration of the service conditions of workmen concerned in such disputes to their prejudice, and discharge or punishment by dismissal or otherwise of any workman concerned in such dispute save with the express permission in writing of the Tribunal and section 33-A provides that in the event of any contravention of the provisions of section 33, the aggrieved employee may make a complaint in writing and the Tribunal is to adjudicate upon the complaint as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before it in accordance with the provisions of the Act and shall submit its award to the appropriate Government.

5. Industrial Tribunals can assume jurisdiction over industrial disputes and adjudicate upon such disputes only on a reference under section 10 of the Act by the appropriate Government. This is the general law. Section 33-A lays down a special law specifying the special circumstances under which an industrial tribunal can assume jurisdiction over an industrial dispute without any reference from the appropriate Government. As section 33-A lays down a special law, it must be strictly interpreted. An aggrieved workman can invoke the provision of section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act only when the pre-requisite conditions are fulfilled. The pre-requisite conditions are:

- (i) an adjudication proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute is being before the Tribunal;
- (ii) an employer has altered the service conditions of the workmen concerned in the dispute to their prejudice or has discharged or punished by dismissal or otherwise any workman concerned in the dispute;
- (iii) that such acts of the employer have taken place during pendency of the adjudication proceedings;
- (iv) the employer has not obtained any previous permission in writing of the Tribunal for these acts.

6. The only question before me is whether there has been any alteration of the service condition of the present complainant during the pendency of the main adjudication proceedings. Annexure A to the Port Commissioners' written statement is a list of duties for the Khalasis at Kantapukur. The correctness of this Annexure is not admitted by Shri A. L. Roy who appears for the complainant. Shri A. L. Roy, however, referred me to the list of duty of different workmen filed in the main adjudication proceedings. I have accordingly looked into the list of duties of the workmen under the Traffic Department filed and exhibited in the main adjudication proceedings [Ex. E2(a)]. The duties of the Kantapukur Khalasis, as enumerated in the said exhibit, appear to have been:

- (a) sewing torn bags,
- (b) sweeping of wagons and offices,
- (c) closing and opening rivets,
- (d) locking and unlocking wagons,
- (e) delivery of letters, and
- (f) helping the sweeping clerk to weigh and to melt lac for sealing wagons.

This exhibit was admitted in evidence on 9th May, 1957. At that time there was no controversy about the duties of the Kantapukur Khalasis and in fact it is admitted that the present trouble arose since about the end of 1957. The list of duties of the different categories of workmen admitted in the main adjudication proceedings [Ex. E/2(a)] corroborates the Annexure A to the written statement of the Port Commissioners. I accordingly hold that sweeping officers has been a part of the duties of Kantapukur Khalasis since long before the main adjudication proceedings started before me. I am not called upon here to decide the propriety or otherwise of the sweeping being done by the Kantapukur Khalasis. I am only to enquire whether by directing the Kantapukur Khalasis to sweep the offices, the Port Commissioner have in any way altered conditions of service applicable to them immediately before commencement of the main adjudication proceedings. Now that sweeping officers has been found to have been a part of the duties of the Kantapukur Khalasis from before the commencement of the main adjudication proceedings, the direction of the Port Commissioners to the present complainant to sweep the offices at Kantapukur in November or December, 1957 did not amount to alteration of the service conditions applicable to the complainant immediately before the commencement of the main adjudication proceedings and hence did not amount to contravention of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The present complaint is, therefore, not maintainable. It is rejected. This is my award.

CALCUTTA;

The 10th April, 1958

A. DAS GUPTA,
Sole Member,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Calcutta.

[No. LR-II-37(7)/58.]

New Delhi, the 6th May 1958

S.O. 782.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Orissa, Berhampur in the matter of the following applications under Section 33A of the said Act from Shri Sukaram and Srimati Asha of Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited.

BEFORE THE SOLE-MEMBER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ORISSA,
BERHAMPUR

PRESENT

Sri L. Panda, B.A., B.L., Sole-Member.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 4/56.

BETWEEN

Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited,

AND

Their Workman (O.M.D. Co.).

In the matter of an application filed under section 33-A of the I.D. Act by the Workman Sri Sukaram.

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman—None.

For the Company—Sri S. Bala and Sri L. Samuel.

AWARD

The above named workman had complained that he was working as a coolie under the company in the K. 3 Manganese Mines but his services were terminated by the Company during the pendency of the Proceedings before the Tribunal without any reason and, therefore, he prayed to be reinstated and for back wages. The Company in their statement contended that the complainant is still working in the aforesaid Manganese Mines and he has no reason for complaint.

At the time of hearing, the workman did not appear and the representative of the company stated that he is still working without any breach of service. This Statement goes uncontradicted and, therefore, I have to hold that there is no dispute and a no dispute award is accordingly passed declaring that the workman concerned is still in service of the Company as admitted by them.

The Award be submitted to the Government of India for further action.

(Sd.) L. PANDA,
Sole-Member.

The 18th April, 1958.

BEFORE THE SOLE-MEMBER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ORISSA,
BERHAMPUR

PRESENT

Sri L. Panda, B.A., B.L., Sole-Member.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 4/56.

BETWEEN

Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited

AND

Their Workman.

(In the matter of an application under section 33-A of the I.D. Act, by Srimati Asha, Labourer in the Deposit Spencer Manganese Mines.)

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman—None.

For the Company—Sri S. Bala and Sri L. Samuel.

AWARD

1. The above named labourer complained that her services were terminated during the pendency of proceedings without any reason and, therefore, prayed to be reinstated. The Company in their statement contended that the complainant remained absent for 17 days more after the expiry of the leave granted to her without permission and for the same thing, a charge sheet was issued against her and she was asked to appear for an enquiry but the complainant was not found and hence the above notices were returned unserved and after waiting for a long time, the Company treated her as having voluntarily resigned service.

2. At the time of enquiry there was no appearance for the labourer but the representatives of the Company stated that under the circumstances given out in their statement, the Company had no objection to take her back to service without giving any back wages if she turned up for work.

3. Therefore, I order that the complainant to be reinstated in her former post by the Company without any back wages, the period of her absence being treated as leave on loss of pay. There shall be no breach in the continuity of her service.

4. An award be passed in the above terms and be sent to the Government of India for further action.

(Sd.) L. PANDA,
Sole-Member.

The 18th April, 1958.

[No. LR11-37(8)/58.]

S.O. 783.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution of India, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1200, dated the 5th April, 1957, the President hereby entrusts to the Government of Bihar, with the consent of that Government, the functions of the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), in so far as they relate to industrial disputes concerning the industrial establishments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Lodna Coke Plant, P.O. Jharia, Dhanbad.
2. Bararee Coke and Bye Product Works, P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad.
3. Loyabad Coking and Bye Products Recovery Plant, P.O. Bansjora, Dhanbad.
4. Bhowra Coke Plant of Bhowra Coke Co., P.O. Bhowra, Dhanbad.
5. Coke Oven Plant of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd., P.O. Sindri, Dhanbad.
6. Coke Oven Plant of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, District Singhbhum.

[No. LR11-55-6(49)/57.]

S.O. 784.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, in the industrial dispute between the Bank of Jaipur, Limited, Bombay and its workmen.

BEFORE SHRI P. D. VYAS, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 11 of 1957

ADJUDICATION BETWEEN

The Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Bombay,

AND

Their Workmen

In the matter of the Cash Department Sepoys being treated as head Cash Mazdoors.

APPEARANCES:

Shri H. M. Seervai, Advocate General, with **Shri Asaykar**, Advocate, instructed by **M/s. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.**, Solicitors, for the Bank.

Shri N. V. Phadke, Advocate, with **Shri M. V. Paranjape**, Advocate, instructed by **Shri R. Narayanan**, General Secretary, and **Shri G. N. Nerurkar**, Jt. Secretary of the Bank of Jaipur Employees' Union, for the workmen.

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) has made this Reference by S.R.O. No. 3502, dated 28th October 1957 for adjudication of an industrial dispute between the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. and their workmen. The dispute relates to the matter specified in the schedule annexed to the said Government Order:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the Cash Department Sepoys of the Bank of Jaipur Limited can be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors."

2. On the usual notices being issued, the General Secretary, The Bank of Jaipur Employees' Union, Bombay, has filed the statement of claims on behalf of the workmen and the General Manager of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., has filed the written statement for the said Bank.

3. Before I proceed to state the respective case of the parties, it may at the outset be made clear that the Cash Department sepoys of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. claim to be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors for the purpose of getting a certain special allowance as is awarded by the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) popularly known as the Sastry Tribunal. The question of special allowances has been considered in Chapter X of the award of the Sastry Tribunal and at page 51 in paragraph 169 we find that certain categories of employees have been awarded a special allowance according to the class of Banks to which they belong. One of these categories is Head Cash Mazdoors (coolies) who have been awarded special allowance at the following rate according to the class of Banks:—

"A—Rs. 5/-; B—Rs. 4/-; C—Rs. 3/-; and D—Rs. 2-8-0."

The Bank of Jaipur Ltd. with which we are concerned is a B class Bank and if it has got the category of Head Cash Mazdoors (coolies) they will be entitled to Rs. 4/- by way of special allowance under the award.

4. The question why the payment of this special allowance is justified in the case of clerical as well as subordinate staff has been discussed in paragraphs 161 to 169 of the award. The discussion begins with the preliminary remarks:—

“We have laid down the scales of basic pay and dearness allowance for clerical and subordinate staffs doing ordinary duties as such. There are, however, certain posts even in these grades for which an incumbent requires special qualifications or skill for the efficient discharge of his duties. An extra payment in such cases is necessary by way of recognition of and compensation for this special skill or responsibility.....”

Then in the next paragraph 162 the Tribunal states:—

“.....Though primarily our inclination was to provide a different and higher scale, we have considered it simpler on the whole to solve the problem by providing for a lump sum allowance called ‘special allowance’ in each of such cases where we consider it is called for.....”

Then after providing for a certain amount payable by way of special allowances to some of the categories of clerical staff, the Tribunal has turned to the subordinate staff in paragraph 169:—

“We shall now turn to the subordinate staff. In this cadre there are not only ordinary peons and chowkidars but quite a number of employees under different designations such as daftries, assistant daftries, jamadars, guards, sentries, godown coolies, godown peons, farrashes, watermen, call boys, bearers, durwans, head peons, cycle peons, messengers, watchmen, gunners, cleaners, water boys, blhistis, malis, garden coolies, sweepers, sepoy, hamals, khansamas, food store salesmen, compositors, deputy head messengers, lorry drivers and so on. Demands have been made for special allowances with respect to any of these persons. We lay down the following scales as minimum special allowances for certain categories of the subordinate staff. The general observations which we have made in the case of clerical staff would ordinarily apply to these persons also.”

Then follow the categories of employees whom certain amounts are made payable by way of special allowances according to the class of Banks to which they belong. One of the categories is the Head Cash Mazdoors (coolies) to whom a special allowance is payable at the rates afore-said according to the class of Banks to which they belong.

5. The case on behalf of the workmen in their statement of claims is that apart from the consideration that under paragraph 169 of the award of the Sastry Tribunal, allowance of the type that was being demanded by the workmen in this case, had been made payable to the workmen of the Cash Department in the employment of the Bank, having regard to the nature of the duties that they had to perform, they are entitled to receive such allowance, even if, in accordance with a strict interpretation of the Sastry Tribunal award, in this behalf, these employees may not be eligible to receive the same. This claim was made, in the first place, on the basis of the Sastry Tribunal award, and in the alternative, on the basis of the nature of work that these Cash Department Mazdoors were called upon to perform, which, according to the Union, makes it just and proper for them to demand, and necessary and reasonable for the Bank to pay to them, an allowance similar to the one prescribed by the Sastry Tribunal for Head Cash Mazdoors in paragraph 169 of its award. The various duties that the Cash Department Mazdoors were called upon to perform were of an extremely arduous and responsible character and the Sastry Tribunal had prescribed in its award the allowance to be paid for similar arduous and responsible duties. Similar allowance is being paid to the Cash Department Sepoys in most other Banks in Bombay. Thus the claim is based, in the first place, on the terms of the Sastry Tribunal award to be applicable in its letter and spirit, and, in the alternative, on the nature of the work that the Cash Department Mazdoors have to perform, and the justifiability and propriety of paying an additional allowance to them having regard to such nature of their work. The duties entrusted to the Cash Department Mazdoors of the Jaipur

Bank Ltd. undoubtedly involve skill and/or responsibility of the type contemplated by the Sastry Tribunal in its award. When a similar dispute arose between the Lolyds Bank Ltd., Bombay, and its workmen, Lloyds Bank agreed to pay to its workmen concerned a special allowance of Rs. 5/- per month and the dispute has been settled on those terms. It is therefore submitted that the workmen concerned should be paid Rs. 3/- as special allowance during the period the Bank has been treated as a 'C' class Bank, i.e., from 1st April 1954 to 31st December 1956 and Rs. 4/- as special allowance for the period from 1st January 1957 onwards during which it has been treated as 'B' class Bank.

6. The case of the Bank of Jaipur referred to hereinafter as the Bank is that so long as the award of the Sastry Tribunal is in force, none of the parties bound by the award can be allowed to raise a dispute covered under the award and therefore the present Reference is invalid and ineffective in law. Besides, the Cash Department Sepoys employed by the Bank are not mazdoors; and in no event Head Cash Mazdoors, as none of them is a head of the other sepoy in the said Department or is a head in any other sense. The question to be decided under the Reference is whether the Cash Department sepoy of the Bank can be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors and if this question is answered in the negative, it is not open to the Tribunal to consider whether the said sepoy is entitled to receive the allowance payable to Head Cash Mazdoors under the Sastry Award on account of the nature of the work they have to perform. The duties entrusted to the Cash Department Sepoys of the Bank do not involve any skill or responsibility nor require better educational qualifications. The dispute between the Lloyds Bank Ltd. and its workmen is denied to have been settled on the terms alleged and in any event the terms of any such settlement are not relevant to the question referred to this Tribunal. The Bank submits that it has not been referred to the Tribunal to decide whether the allowance claimed by the Cash Department Sepoys should be paid and the only question referred is whether the said sepoy can be treated as head cash mazdoors.

7. No doubt the terms of reference as actually worded state simply whether the Cash Department Sepoys of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. can be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors. It is an undisputed fact that the Bank has not got Head Cash Mazdoors (coolies) designated as such and in its four Bombay Branches at Fort, Mandvi, Kalbadevi and Dana Bunder, those who are engaged are the Cash Department Sepoys numbering in all 8. Both the sides, however, are not unaware of the fact why Cash Department Sepoys of the Bank claim to be so treated as Head Cash Mazdoors. The object and the purpose with which the claim has been advanced for being so treated is to get the special allowance of the type awarded by the Sastry Tribunal to Head Cash Mazdoors. We cannot keep a blind eye to this fact if an inquiry is to proceed on a background of reality and to serve any practical or useful purpose. The circumstances in which the present Reference has arisen can be gathered from the failure report of the Conciliation Officer which will be referred to infra and there can be no misgiving on either side as to why the Cash Department Sepoys claim to be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors. To the knowledge of all concerned, it is with a view to be eligible to the special allowance payable to the Head Cash Mazdoors under the award of the Sastry Tribunal and that is the reason why the terms of Reference state whether the Cash Department Sepoys of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. can be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors. Unless this aspect of the case is borne in mind, it will be difficult to appreciate and/or to act upon the parties' own pleadings. To my mind therefore what is contemplated to be determined under the terms of Reference is whether the Cash Department Sepoys can be treated like or placed on par with Head Cash Mazdoors for the purpose of the special allowance claimed on their behalf.

8. It appears that the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) came into force on 1st April 1954 and according to the representatives of the workmen its implementation took place in December 1955. Whatever it may be, it was long after the award, i.e., on or about 27th July 1956 that the Union addressed a letter to the General Manager of the Bank regarding special allowance which according to it ought to be paid to the sepoy employed in the Cash Department. The claim for the allowance was based on two grounds: (1) that under paragraph 169 of the award of the Sastry Tribunal, the allowance of the type demanded by the workmen in this case had been made payable to the workmen of the Cash Department in the employment of the Bank; and (2) apart from that, having regard to the nature of the duties that they had to perform, they were entitled to receive such an allowance even if they may not be eligible to it under strict interpretation of the Sastry award.

This has been made further clear in paragraph 8 of the statement of claims, where it is alleged that the claim is based, in the first place, on the terms of the Sastry Tribunal award to be applicable in its letter and spirit, and, in the alternative, on the nature of the work that the Cash Department Mazdoors have to perform.

9. So far as the first part of the workmen's case is concerned, it is obvious that it cannot form the subject matter of any fresh adjudication so long as the award of the Sastry Tribunal is in force. If it is the case of the workmen that they are covered under the award, so that on a proper interpretation thereof the Cash Department Sepoys do become entitled to the special allowance which they now claim, then they have to rest satisfied with the award itself and have their remedy if it is so open in getting it implemented in their favour. Shri Seervai for the Bank relied in this connection on the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Poona Mazdoor Sabha vs. G. K. Dhutia* (LVIII Bombay Law Reporter 817, 820). In that case the parties to an industrial dispute having arrived at a private settlement which was recorded by the conciliation officer, the High Court held that an industrial dispute can neither be raised with regard to a matter which is the subject-matter of a settlement under section 12 read with section 19(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, nor can matters covered by that settlement form the subject-matter of conciliation proceedings under section 12 of the Act. The relevant remarks for our present purpose occur at page 820 where a similar question pertaining to an award has been considered. Their Lordships observed:—

“Considerable light is also thrown upon the proper construction of section 19(2) by the provisions contained in that section with regard to an award. An award is a super-imposed decision and the parties to the award have to abide by it whether they like the terms of the award or not, and in the case of an award specific powers are given to Government to curtail its duration, to extend it, and in cases where Government considers that since the award has been made there has been a material change in the circumstances on which it was based, to refer the award or part of it to a Tribunal for decision whether the period of operation should not by reason of such change be shortened. Therefore, it is clear that but for this specific provision with regard to an award, the position of an award in law would have been the same as that of a settlement. An award being as binding in its nature as a settlement, the Legislature have to give specific power to the Government to interfere with the finality of that award by empowering Government to refer it to a Tribunal under circumstances mentioned in section 19(4).... If the subject-matter of an award or a settlement could be raised as an industrial dispute, then it is clear that there was no reason for the Legislature specifically to confer power upon Government with regard to referring an award for adjudication....”

A similar view has also been expressed by the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India at Calcutta, in the case of *Indian Industrial Works Ltd. vs. Engineering Mazdoor Sabha* (1955 II LLJ 675). It was there held:—

“So long as the prior award is binding and operative, neither the Government could reopen the award by a reference of the same to a Tribunal nor could the parties avoid the consequences except by terminating it as provided under law. There must be an industrial dispute in existence and pending to be referred and where there is none in law, there is no authority to refer. In the circumstances the reference relating to item of dispute covered by the prior award in force must be held to be without jurisdiction.”

10. Coming to the second part of the case of the workmen, the claim under the same is based on the nature of the work performed by the Cash Department sepoy. It has been alleged that looking to the nature of their work, it is just and proper for the concerned workers to demand and necessary and reasonable for the Bank to pay an allowance similar to the one prescribed by the Sastry Tribunal for Head Cash Mazdoors in paragraph 169 of its award. Thus under this alternative case the justifiability and propriety for payment of such an additional allowance is sought to be based on the nature of the work that the Cash Department sepoy has to perform. Before I proceed to examine this part of the case, I may refer to the contention raised by Shri Seervai for the Bank in this connection. Shri Seervai for the Bank laid emphasis on the above-quoted remarks in paragraph 162 of the award of the Sastry Tribunal and argued that

the Tribunal has tried to solve the problem by providing for a lump sum allowance named 'special allowance' in each of such cases where the Tribunal considered it was "called for" and it should not now be opened to add any new categories especially when no such claim was made or advanced before the Tribunal on behalf of the Cash Department sepoys. He pointed out that under paragraph 169 of the award of the Sastry Tribunal, the payment of special allowance is provided for only the Head Cash Mazdoors (coolies) amongst the subordinate staff and referring to paragraph 140 of the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision, he further pointed out that in the course of the hearing before the Appellate Tribunal it appeared that the nomenclature by which particular categories of employees were described differed from bank to bank. With a view to avoiding disputes between banks and their employees as to whether a particular category of employees was entitled to a special allowance under the award or not, the Appellate Tribunal asked the Banks to supply statements of the different names given to categories of employees for whom special allowance had been provided by the Sastry Tribunal. So far as the category of Head Cash Mazdoors as described in the Sastry award was concerned, only the two Banks, namely, the Imperial Bank of India and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation filed such statements, B-247 and B-257. The equivalent names for the category of Head Cash Mazdoors as per statements of the said Banks were Muccadum, Head Cash peon, Head hamal and two assistants. It has, however, to be noted that about the end of paragraph 140 at page 83 of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal itself, it has been made clear:—

"These equivalents are helpful but do not exhaust the subject; and in the absence of data on the record we must leave it to the banks to pay the appropriate allowances having regard to the duties and responsibilities of a post."

Even if we refer to the relevant paragraphs of the award of the Sastry Tribunal on the question of special allowances, it is obvious that the subject has not been dealt with exhaustively in all its aspects and the main determining factor laid down for the payment of additional special allowance has been whether the work involves special skill or responsibility as distinct from the ordinary duties as such performed by the clerical and subordinate staffs. The award of the Sastry Tribunal read with the decision of the Appellate Tribunal therefore does not debar an inquiry as to whether the Bank should be called upon to pay an appropriate allowance like the one provided for Head Cash Mazdoors having regard to the duties and responsibilities of the post of Cash Department sepoys. All the same the inquiry in the present case will have to be within the limits of the terms of Reference as stated infra.

11. The present dispute arose as said above under the letter addressed by the Union to the General Manager of the Bank on or about 27th July, 1956, and as it appears from the failure Report of the Conciliation Officer (Ex. E), the dispute was taken up formally in conciliation on 11th September, 1957, followed by a joint discussion held on 11th September, 1957, and 18th September, 1957. At that time the conciliation was sought on the ground that the management refused to pay this special allowance as admissible to Head Cash Mazdoors under paragraph 169 of the Sastry award and when so required the Union for this purpose listed the duties of the Cash Department sepoys as follows:—

1. Removal of Cash Boxes to Safe and from one Branch to another Branch in Bombay.
2. Making Bundles of Currency Notes.
3. Carrying clearing cheques.
4. Presentation of Hundis.
5. Presentation of cheques on the counter for cash payment on the other Banks, if any.
6. Removing cash Boxes to Reserve Bank of India.
7. Other routine work of the sepoys.

The management did not admit the performance of the duties as described and alleged that:—

"Peons are not taking cash from one branch to another. They are simply doing the normal duties of a peon by lifting the cash box from the premises of the Bank to the motor transport and back under the

direct supervision of a cash clerk. Bundling of currency notes is done by the peons in the presence of Chief Cashier and other cash clerks and the work is not of every day routine. Regarding carrying of clearing cheques, clearing department is not a part of Cash Department and this department has nothing to do with cash. For office convenience only Chief Cashier handles this department. Presentation of Hundis and cheques on the counter of other Banks does not involve any handling of cash. Removing of cash boxes to Reserve Bank of India is a normal duty of a peon. Routine work listed at item No. 7 obviously was the work of routine nature and did not justify any special allowance."

With this rejoinder to the alleged duties performed by the Cash Department sepoys, the management maintained that they had no persons designated as Head Cash Mazdoors and that the very term indicate that the category involves special description requiring special duties. The management also made it clear that to its knowledge no 'B' class Bank in Bombay paid any such special allowance to Cash Department sepoys.

12. In the statement of claims filed on behalf of the workmen after the present Reference, the same duties which were mentioned before the Conciliation officer have been relied upon as per annexure 'A'. It has been alleged that the salient features of the different duties enumerated in annexure 'A' indicate how they are not ordinary duties but involve greater skill, better educational qualifications besides, heavy responsibility. The Bank in paragraphs 4 to 10 of its written statement has made a complete answer to each of these items of alleged duties performed by the Cash Department sepoys and has shown what the correct nature of their work is and how it involves no special skill or responsibility.

13. At the time of the hearing of the Reference, the case on behalf of the workmen is sought to be improved under the statement, Ex. 'A', and there the alleged duties of the Cash Department sepoys are stated to be:—

1. Removal of Cash Boxes to Safe and from one branch to another branch in Bombay and Reserve Bank of India.
2. Making Bundles of currency Notes.
3. Exchange of G. C. Notes.
4. Carrying Clearing cheques and attending Clearing House.
5. Presentation of Hundis.
6. Presentation of cheques on the counter for cash payment on the other Banks, if any.
7. Other routine work of the sepoys.

Along with the said statement, Ex. 'A', has been filed the statement, Ex. 'B', showing the duties performed by the Cash Department sepoys designated as such or known under different names such as "Head Hamal and two Assistants"; or "Hundi Presentors" in six other Banks at Bombay paying them Rs. 8/- as special allowance. These two statements, Exs. A & B read together indicate that an attempt has been made for the first time at the time of the hearing to introduce a new case and to allege the performance of duties as or similar to those in the other Banks which according to the Union are paying a special allowance of Rs. 5. In answer to the said statement Ex. A filed by the Union on 14th February 1958, the Bank has filed the statement, Ex. 'C' showing how the alleged new duties of the Cash Department sepoys differ from the duties mentioned in the annexure 'A' to the statement of claims filed earlier and under what circumstances the other Banks have been paying a special allowance. According to the management, the duties of Cash Department sepoys of the said six Banks who pay a special allowance are in fact the duties performed by the Cash Department sepoys of most Banks in Bombay, including the Bank of India Ltd., the Central Bank of India Ltd., the Travancore Bank Ltd., the Canara Bank Ltd., and the Bank of Baroda Ltd. none of which Banks pays the allowances payable to Head Cash Mazdoors.

14. To the Bank's said statement, Ex. 'C', the Union has filed, what is called the rejoinder, Ex. 'D', under the signature of its joint Secretary. Shri Phadke at the time of the hearing expressed the Union's readiness to reduce the claim and to confine it only to 4 sepoys out of 8 in the Bank's four Bombay Branches for the purpose of the special allowance. Obviously, no such offer would solve

the problem and the difficulty would arise as to who out of the 8 sepoys should be held eligible for the payment of this special allowance, when it is not the case of the Union that there are some high ranking sepoys performing different duties of higher responsibility. As Shri Seervai for the Bank rightly put it, it is not that the Bank does not want to pay or whether this or that incumbent should be allowed the special allowance. The real question arising for our consideration under the terms of Reference is whether all or any one or more of the Cash Department sepoys looking to the nature of the work can be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors for the purpose of a special allowance payable to the latter under the award of the Sastry Tribunal. It cannot be gainsaid that in the award of the Sastry Tribunal there is no mention of the Cash Department sepoys for the purpose of the payment of any special allowance and there amongst the subordinate staff only the Head Cash Mazdoors are eligible to the same. In order to avoid disputes between the Banks and their employees the Appellate Tribunal called upon the Banks to file statements if they had incumbents with the other equivalent names for the category of Head Cash Mazdoors as described in the Sastry award. Only the aforesaid two Banks responded in filing the necessary statements with equivalent names, Muccadaum, Head Cash Peon, Head Hamal and two assistants. None of the other Banks, including Jaipur Bank Ltd. or the Union representing the respective workmen came forward with any statement so as to include one or more Cash Department sepoys with equivalent names for the category of Head Cash Mazdoors described in the Sastry award. In fact the Bank has got no such category of Head Cash—Mazdoors and the Cash Department sepoys if they desire to be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors so as to lay claim to the special allowance as is made payable to the latter under the award of the Sastry Tribunal then it has to be established by the necessary evidence that the duties performed by them involve special skill and responsibility as in the case of Head Cash Mazdoors. No such evidence is forth-coming and what the parties have done is merely to file the statements as against the other in respect of the duties performed by the Cash Department sepoys. As a matter of fact the duties alleged at the time of the hearing of the Reference differ from those named at the stage of conciliation proceedings or in the Annexure 'A' to the statement of claims. In the absence of any cogent and reliable evidence on the question referred for adjudication, I have no other alternative but to answer the same in the negative.

15. In the result I hold that the Cash Department sepoys of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. cannot be treated as Head Cash Mazdoors either under the award of the Sastry Tribunal or looking to the nature of the work in the absence of requisite proof of such work.

The 18th April 1958.

P. D. Vyas, Judge,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal Nagpur, at Bombay.
[No. LRI.10(76)/57.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 1st May 1958

S.O. 785.—Whereas by an order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, No. LR II-I(45)/58, dated the 1st May, 1958, an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Selected Sudamdih Colliery, P.O. Sindri, Dhanbad, and their workmen, has been referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby prohibits the continuance of the strike in existence in the Selected Sudamdih Colliery in connection with the said dispute.

[No. LR II-1(45)/58.]

New Delhi, the 2nd May 1958

S.O. 786.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Selected Sudamdih Colliery, P.O. Sindri, Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the retrenchment of the following 94 miners by the management of Selected Sudamdih Colliery was justified, and if not, to what relief they are entitled?

1. Hazari Bauri.
2. Chh: Sambhu Mallick.
3. Chh: Rojni Bauri.
4. Luthu Majhi.
5. Suban Majhi.
6. Ratan Mallick.
7. Debi Majhi.
8. Ram Mallick.
9. Bhushan Mallick.
10. Bihari Mahato.
11. Gura Mallick.
12. Dasrath Majhi.
13. Kalachand Majhi.
14. Guhi Ram Mallick.
15. Munshu Majhi.
16. Arjun Mallick.
17. Madhav Bauri.
18. Koka Majhi.
19. Lilu Mallick.
20. Mahabir Bauri.
21. B. Moti Bauri.
22. Lonu Majhi.
23. Fakir Mallick.
24. Monbhern Ray.
25. Mochi Ram Mallick.
26. Sosi Bauri.
27. Chh: Sona Mallick.
28. Lagando Mallick.
29. B. Asu Bauri.
30. Anando Mallick.
31. Chh: Thakur Majhi.
32. Rubu Majhi.
33. Churku Majhi.
34. Suban Majhi.
35. Bhagan Majhi.
36. Baul Majhi.
37. Hari Ram Mallick.
38. Falu Mahato.
39. Chauhaddee Singh.
40. Hari Pado Mallick.
41. Meetan Bauri.
42. Chh: Rattan Mallick.
43. Chooty Singh.
44. Devan Majhi.
45. Chh: Haru Mallick.
46. Budhu Mallick.
47. Jaladhar Bauri.
48. B. Goverdhan Bauri.
49. No. 2 Mangal Mallick.
50. Rupa Mallick.
51. B. Mangal Mallick.
52. Bheem Mallick.
53. Jatu Mahato.
54. Moti Lal Karmokar.
55. Chh: Sikanto Mallick.
56. Sehdev Roy Mallick.
57. Sitaram Majhi.
58. No. 3 Mangal Majhi.

59. Bhatu Majhi.
60. Baru Mallick.
61. Dharama Majhi.
62. Chotu Majhi.
63. Chh: Goverdhan Bauri.
64. Jitu Majhi.
65. Hemu Bauri.
66. Chh: Moti Mallick.
67. Tula Majhi.
68. Lakhi Ram Majhi.
69. Sita Ram Mallick.
70. Khokhoo Majhi.
71. Roya Majhi.
72. Sambhu Majhi.
73. Badel Roy.
74. Lukhu Singh.
75. Kali Mallick.
76. Matla Majhi.
77. Rattan Majhi.
78. B. Asu Mallick.
79. Punu Bauri.
80. Bedi Mallick.
81. Guru Pade Bauri.
82. Rasu Mallick.
83. Chh: Bhushan Bauri.
84. Babulal Mallick.
85. Gaur Mallick.
86. Buchu Roy.
87. No. I. Berka Majhi.
88. Kisto Majhi.
89. Ram Mallick.
90. Kirtan Mallick.
91. Robi Mahato.
92. Chh. Teka Ram Mallick.
93. Samai Majhi.
94. B. Moti Mallick.

[No. LR11/1(45)/58.]

New Delhi, the 5th May 1958

S.O. 787.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to M/S. New Marine Coal Co. (Bengal) Private Ltd., P.O. Kasunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desired to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of the sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Whether the management of New Marine Collery of New Marine Coal Co. (Bengal) Private Ltd., P.O. Kasunda (Dhanbad) was justified in dismissing Shri Jethu Bhuia?
2. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?

[No. LR11/2/42/58.]

S.O. 788.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway and its workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to Shri E. Krishnamurthi, Central Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the recent retrenchment of some of its workmen by the Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway is justified and if not, what relief should be granted to such workmen?

[No. LRI.3(38)/58.]

S.O. 789.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to M/S. New Dholera Shipping and Trading Co., Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of the sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Nagpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether there should be classification of the staff according to the nature of duties and provision for distinct scales of wages? If so, what such classification should be?"

[No. LR II/28(7)/58.]

S.O. 790.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby extends the period of operation of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1198, dated the 5th April, 1957, at pages 748—755 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, dated the 13th April, 1957, by a period of one year.

[No. LR II-28(20)/58.]

S.O. 791.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby extends the period of operation of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1824, dated the 22nd May, 1957 at pages 1140—1143 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, dated the 1st June, 1957, by a period of one year.

[No. LR II-28(20)/58-I.]

New Delhi, the 6th May 1958

S.O. 792.—Whereas the employers in relation to the management of North Chirimiri Colliery, P.O. Chirimiri, Surguja District, and their workmen represented by the Chhatisgarh Colliery Workers Federation have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference to a Tribunal of an industrial dispute in respect of the matters set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Chhatisgarh Colliery Workers Union represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the workers of North Chirimiri Colliery are entitled to 12½ per cent. increase in basic wages in terms of para. (2) of the Koria Award. If so, which categories of workers and for what period?

[No. LR II-1(42)/58.]

S.O. 793.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Digwadih Colliery

of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora, Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri D. R. Singh by the management of the Digwadih Colliery is justified; and, if not, whether he should be re-instated or given any other alternative relief.

[No. LR II/2(28)/58.]

S.O. 794.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to M/s. British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, at Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the out-door staff is entitled to bonus at par with the in-door staff?

(2) If not, what should be the quantum of bonus to which the out-door staff is entitled?

[No. LR II/28/14/58.]

S.O. 795.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of New Govindpur Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh, Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Anil Baran Ghosh of New Govindpur Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh, Dhanbad, was justified, and if not, what relief he is entitled to.

[No. LR II/2(39)58.]

S.O. 796.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the New Marine Colliery of the New Marine Coal Co. (Bengal) Private Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the dismissal of Shri Debu Roy, Winding Engine Khalasi of New Marine Colliery, was justified, and if not, to what relief he is entitled?

[No. LR II-2(45)/58.]

S.O. 797.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Jhagrakhand Colliery Ltd., P.O. Jhagrakhand Colliery, Surguja District, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the management of West Jhagrakhand Colliery, was justified in dismissing Sarvashri Udasia, Gulbasia, Rambal, Sadashiva, Dasrath Singh, Babulall, Sankarlall and Mea Khan; if not, what relief they are entitled to?

[No. LR II/2(51)/58.]

S.O. 798.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Gourangdi Begonia Colliery, P.O. Jamgram, Burdwan district, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Whether termination of service of Shri Sibapada Nayak was justified and if not, to what relief he is entitled.

[No. LR II/2(52)/58.]

S.O. 799.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs. New Dholera Shipping and Trading Company, the Bombay Mutual Building, 293, Hornby Road, Bombay-1, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, at Nagpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE

"Fixation of Wages of Sarvashri Umrao B. Singh and Hansraj Velji."

[No. LR II/28(8)/58.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 28th April 1958

S.O. 800.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby exempts all works executed departmentally by the Central Public Works Department for or on behalf of the Central Government from so much of that sub-rule as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in whose area the works are executed.

[No. EL-III-353(9)/57.]

N. S. VASANT, Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)****ORDER***New Delhi, the 18th April 1958*

S.O. 801.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, I hereby delegate my powers to extend the period of the deposit of the balance of the purchase money or for furnishing particulars of compensation applications of associates in the case of property purchased by auction or tender as required under proviso to sub-rule 11 and 12 of rule 90 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 to Shri Mohan Choudhury, IAS, Regional Settlement Commissioner, Patna.

[No. F.4(1)Comp-II/57/Pol.1.]

L. J. JOHNSON, Chief Settlement Commissioner.

New Delhi, 28th April, 1958

S.O. 802.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Comp & Rehab) Act No. 44 of 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Sheo Nath Prasad for the time being holding the post of Managing Officer, Bihar, under the Administration of Evacuee Property, Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) as Managing Officer for the State of Orissa, for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool.

[No. II(5)/Prop.(Admn)/57.]

New Delhi, the 1st May 1958

S.O. 803.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act No. 44 of 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Roop Chand Sharma, as Managing Officer, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool, with effect from the date he took over the charge.

[No. VIII(3)PROP(ADMN)/58.]

M. L. PURI,

Settlement Commissioner (Admn) &
Ex-Officio Under Secy.

